ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1916 No. 14



## Important Changes in Original Package Prices

**ADVANCED**

ANGELICA ROOT
CARAWAY SEED
CAMPHOR, REFINED, DOMESTIC
CLOVES
COTTON ROOT
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERIN, REFINED, CRUDE
JALAP ROOT
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, POWDERED
OIL OF CLOVES
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
SALICIN
SESAME OIL, DOMESTIC
SILVER, NITRATE
SODIUM CYANIDE
STORAX
SUGAR OF MILK

**DECLINED**

ACID, BENZOIC, EX TOLUOL
ACID, CARBOLIC, DRUMS
ACID, CITRIC, CRYSTALS
CAFFEINE, ALKALOID
DINITRONAPTHALENE
MACE, BANDA
MIRBANE OIL
OIL OF ALMOND, BITTER
OIL OF WINTERGREEN, SYNTHETIC, SECOND HANDS
PHENOLPHTHALEIN
QUININE, SECOND HANDS
RESORCIN
SODIUM BROMIDE
VANILLA BEANS

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### CAREFULNESS IN EXPORTING

There are some American exporters who appreciate the importance of cultivating the desires of foreign purchasers and are doing all in their power to comply with their requests. This week there will go forward something like 40 tons of hematine crystals, about 20 tons of solid logwood extract and a considerable quantity of paranitraniline all packed in 9-pound containers. The ultimate destination of this consignment is Russia, but it is to be taken to Shanghai first where the cases will be opened and the individual packages mailed to the Russian consignee. To prepare the shipment for this procedure entailed the expenditure of considerable time, trouble and money. In the first place special containers had to be made. For the hematine crystals and paranitraniline the tins were rendered proof against bulging from the weight within and had to be packed with care to guard against indentation from shaking and knocking about in handling, as it was requested that the packages be received at their final destination in presentable shape. The tins to contain 9 pounds of paranitraniline had to be made one-third larger than containers for the hematine crystals, and special crates had to be made for each, both for shipping to the factory to be fillled and for reshipping after filling. Some time ago this same exporter received an order for other chemical products with somewhat similar requests as to packing and shipping, and every effort was made to comply explicitly with the desires of the purchaser, with the result that all inquiries from this firm and their connections for American products are now directed to this exporter. The exporter said that the first order had caused him a good bit of trouble and inconvenience, but that the experience gained expedited the handling of subsequent orders and that he had been well paid for all the commodities shipped as well as for his time and that trouble. Furthermore that he had the complete satisfaction of knowing that he had gained a permanent customer and had helped in a measure to dispel the somewhat odious reputation for carelessness and indifference attached to so many of the American exporters.

### THE COD LIVER OIL SITUATION

What the ultimate outcome of the cod liver oil situation will be has been the subject of much conjecture in the drug trade during the past year. The market has acted in a manner to upset all precedent—advancing sharply during the fishing season to record prices, holding firm all during the months of small consumption, and in the last week or two, in keeping with these erratic performances, declining. Just as cod liver oil was on the threshold of the consuming season, when, ordinarily prices would be expected to stiffen, the local market, in contravention of all ethics in the law of supply and demand, suddenly broke and prices tumbled from $15 to $20 a barrel, quotations being around $115 a barrel. This, of course, refers to the Norwegian product. The Newfoundland oil fell from $130 to $80 and $85 a barrel during the summer months, and in the recent slump,

lost from $7 to $10 more on a barrel. In the meantime the Norwegian oil declined to $125 and $130 a barrel, f.o.b. Norway, though importers say that offers are not free at those figures. On the other hand the Newfoundland correspondent of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS advises that the primary market there has strengthened, and that while some were disposing of their stocks at $42 and $45 a barrel to obtain needed funds, the inclination was to hold for higher prices.

For the perverse conditions in the local market several reasons are assigned. One prominent dealer and importer said that the demand for the oil had been very slack on account of the high prices and that other selling centers in this country, desiring a larger proportion of the sales than they were obtaining, offered the oil at a slight decline from the prevailing market prices. There were other holders, he said, that had had symptoms of cold feet and such methods were sufficient to intensify the cold and a broken market was the result.

Viewed from another angle, the Newfoundland oil appears as the disturbing element in a heretofore well controlled situation. Since the institution of the Norwegian process in the refinement of the Newfoundland product it is said to have been improved in quality and to have replaced the use of the Norwegian oil to quite an appreciable degree. Much of the cod liver oil used is dispensed in the form of emulsions and any slight difference in the taste or odor of the oils can be easily remedied with the aromatic oils and flavors that usually enter into such preparations. It has been authoritatively stated by one firm that the medicinal cod liver oil made by their Newfoundland factory answers the requirements and is sold as a U. S. P. oil.

Even with the recent declines prices are still in favor of the Newfoundland oil. At $10 a barrel higher the Norwegian oil can easily compete with the Newfoundland but with a difference of $50 the Newfoundland would undoubtedly have the call. A significant feature in connection with the recent slump is the fact that the offers from Norway at the prevailing prices are not of great volume, it might be said that they have almost been withdrawn. What this portends may develop in the near future. If it is true, as has been so often stated, that Norway has disposed of last season's crop to the European belligerents, prices may again tend upward as the season for the active demand advances. The beginning of the Norwegian fisheries is only about two months distant and what the next offers from Norway will be may depend largely upon the size of last season's stock still on hand.

## SUPERCILIOUSNESS IN TRADE

*(From the New York Sun)*

To make use of a more or less hackneyed term, are American wholesalers too proud to trade with foreign buyers unless the demand rushes in in overwhelming fashion, as in the case of the present war orders, and simply compels them to sell? It would seem so from a perusal of the report of our Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. A. L. M. Gottschalk, to our Government on the business relations between the United States and Brazil.

It is the same old story of the American exporter as good as flouting his Latin-American customer. The American exporter has his own credit system, his own method of packing, his avoirdupois system of weights, and advises the Latin-American that he can take or leave our goods on those terms as he sees fit. All of which may befit the American exporter's idea of his own importance but is poor business, very poor.

In other words, American "enterprise" has learned in the twenty-eight months since the beginning of the war—nothing. Before that crisis broke upon the world our traders who pretend to seek South American custom had been warned that they must pattern after the English, French and German firms which found out that their buyers in that quarter wanted the six-month credit term, the metric system of weights, and so on and saw to it that they got them. Yet during more than two years of exceptional opportunity the first step has not been taken toward securing a firm hold on the great market to the south of us.

Stupidity of this sort cannot be attributed entirely to Governmental failure to foster foreign trade; it must be charged partly to the failure of Americans to comprehend to what a great extent their welfare will depend after the close of the war upon just such business as this they are now spurning.

## BALTIMORE DRUG EXCHANGE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

BALTIMORE, MD., December 11.—Members of the Baltimore Drug Exchange are finding themselves confronted by so many questions of importance and have become so impressed with the desirability of having more frequent interchanges of opinion, that at the annual meeting, held last Tuesday night at the Emerson hotel, they decided to assemble quarterly, instead of annually, in order that fairly prompt action may be taken on weighty matters.

The yearly gathering brought together forty members, with some invited guests. A discussion developed on the attitude of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington toward the drug and allied trades. Among others Willoughby M. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., voiced emphatic dissatisfaction with the failure of the bureau to supply druggists with such information as they may desire. He said that while a request for data about peas, pigs, chickens or ensilage would bring a reply promptly by return mail, it was useless for the drug and allied trades to make inquiries, for these received no attention.

Another subject that received consideration was the action to be taken by the trade in view of the fact that the Federal government had failed thus far to give official recognition to the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. William A. Sailer, general manager of Sharp & Dohme, called the attention of the exchange to the fact that the Federal Government, in asking for bids for supplies for the Army and Navy had specified that pharmaceuticals must conform to the eighth or ninth revision of the United tSates Pharmacopoeia, which could be regarded as a recognition of the latest revision, and which seemed sufficient warrant for all manufacturers and dealers who had goods on hand, manufactured according to the eighth revision, to dispose of them as meeting legal requirements.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, in his annual presidential address, urged that members of the Exchange proceed to supply their immediate requirements in the way of crude stocks only owing to the tendency of the market to go lower. Many items, he pointed out, showed recessions of late, and there was every prospect that a normal level on them would be reached in a comparatively short time, so that any manufacturer who stocked up heavily might find himself with a lot of expensive materials on hand and would face serious loss.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Sharp & Dohme.
First Vice President—Alfred E. Mealy, Gilbert Bros. & Co.
Second Vice President—J. Emory Bond, Parke, Davis & Co.
Secretary—Louis Weigert, Pompeian Company.
Treasurer—H. H. Robinson, H. B. Gilpin Company.

Executive Board—Messrs. Mealy, Bond, W. M. McCormick, McCormick & Co.; Joseph E. F. Hindes, Emerson Drug Company, and James E. Hancock, John F. Hancock & Son.

## RESORCIN PRODUCTION GROWS LARGER AND PRICES ARE SHOWING A DECLINE

### Three Concerns are Now on the Market With U. S. P. Quality, and the Barrett Compny Is Turning Out Crude for Color-Making

Production of resorcin in sufficient quantites to meet domestic requirements now seems assured, and the increase in supplies is reflected in the recent declines in the quotations for that product. During the greater part of the year there was probably only one concern (Fries Brothers) in a position to turn out resorcin in commercial quantities. The supply of raw material, however was so limited that sales were restricted to lots of 50 pounds to individual purchasers and prices rose from $20 a pound to $30 and $32. In the last few weeks prices have declined and $25 a pound can be done for spot with slight concessions on quantity orders for nearby deliveries.

Fries Brothers have been and are making both the crude and the U.S.P. resorcin, and it was stated at their New York offices that owing to an increase in factory equipments and more liberal supplies of raw materials, the firm was now in a position to accept orders for any quantity at prices in the neighborhood of those above quoted. It was further stated that the price was still governed by the high cost of some of the raw materials and that as soon as these latter were reduced, declines in the resorcin would follow.

The Barrett Company has also undertaken the manufacture of resorcin and is turning out both the crude and the U.S.P., though it was claimed that the entire output of the latter had been sold. It was stated that the company was devoting special efforts to the manufacture of the crude with the intention of meeting the requirements of the color manufacturers. The quality of the crude product manufactured by this concern has been increased from 93 per cent to 98 per cent pure with a melting point above 108 degrees. The price quoted was $9 a pound for immediate delivery.

At the local offices of the Republic Trading Company the information was given out that that company had undertaken the manufacture of the U.S.P. resorcin from the crude. Production had progressed to the point where delivery in almost any quantity desired is promised.

Medicinally, resorcin finds its greatest use in the treatment of skin diseases, and is a favorite ingredient in hair tonics, in which latter either the U.S.P. or a high quality crude may be used. Industrially it is used in the manufacture of colors, but color manufacturers say that at present its use is limited on account of the high cost. There is a considerable demand for resorcin for export.

## BELIEVES ENGLAND WILL PUT TARIFF ON DYES

CHICAGO, ILL., December 11—James Keeley, publisher and editor of the Chicago *Herald*, in a cable dispatch from England to his paper, says that while Great Britain will not entirely abandon free trade after the war it is a safe assumption that a protective tariff in some form is going to be a part of England's future fiscal policy.

One new trade that is certain to secure this adventitious aid is the dye industry. Mr. Keeley writes. "The discovery of aniline dyes was made by an Englishman. With the discovery English effort stopped. German chemists developed the discovery, and when the war came the dye business of the world was in German hands.

"By government subvention a firm of British manufacturers two years ago started to make dyes. The new concern has been successful. It has announced the manufacture of a blue dye which German chemists said it would take ten years to make, and it promises shortly to put other important colors on the market. The English dye industry is not expected for years after the war ends to be able to compete with German dyes. So it is no secret that a protective tariff will be imposed on some German dyes until such time as the English dye manufacturers are able to compete on equal terms.

"The helping hand that will be held out to the dyemakers will not be withheld from other businesses in a similar state of development."

## OUR EXPORT TRADE BREAKS WORLD RECORD

### During the Past Fiscal Year the United States Has Had a Foreign Business Greater Than Any Nation Ever Had, Says Commerce Chief in Report

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—The development of American foreign trade during the second year of the war is the principal theme of the annual report made public by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Particular attention is called to the changes in the character of our foreign trade during the last fiscal year. "Contrary to the general impression," says Dr. Pratt, "the United States played a significant role in international trade previous to the war, but it should be observed that raw materials, foodstuffs, and unfinished products formed together by far the most important part of our exports, and that manufactured goods formed a very considerable part of our imports.

"The situation during the last fiscal year, however, has shown a genuinely striking change. Our foreign trade (and especially our exports) has increased at a tremendous rate. During the last fiscal year the United States has had a foreign trade greater than that of any other country during any year. Another notable fact is that there has been a marked shifting in the character of our foreign trade. Most important of all, perhaps, is the great increase in our exportations of manufactured goods and the decrease in our imports of such goods."

"Large as have been the increases in our foreign trade, and particularly in our exports," continues the report, "the significance of these increases is not always appreciated by the general public. What an increased foreign trade means to the manufacturer, to the farmer, to the railroad, to the merchant, and to shipping is often underestimated or entirely unappreciated." The importance of foreign trade is illustrated by the effect of changed trade conditions during the early months of the war in the wheat-growing and cotton-growing states. The increased demand in Europe for American wheat ushered in a remarkable period of prosperity in such states as Minnesota and the Dakotas, while the decreased demand for cotton had just the opposite effect in the Southern states where cotton is the staple crop. These two experiences, so different in character, have opened the eyes of those who did not appreciate the value of foreign markets.

"To the manufacturer, however," says the report, "foreign trade means something more than an increased demand for his products. There are very few factories producing at anything like full capacity. The average factory is probably producing at most not more than 75 per cent capacity. If the manufacturer could find a steady and reliable outlet for this additional 25 per cent capacity, he would be able not only to increase his profits greatly, but to reduce considerably his overhead.

"Emphasis should also be laid on the fact that foreign trade considerably increases the general stability of business conditions in a country. A widely distributed foreign trade means greater average stability."

The report urges strongly the necessity of building up at this time as much trade as possible outside of the war zone. The business of supplying munitions is a temporary one, whereas business outside of the war zone can be made permanent to a large extent if proper precautions are taken. The importance of munitions and secondary war supplies in our recent export trade is discussed at length in the report and a number of interesting tables are presented to prove the point that the volume of this temporary business has been greatly exaggerated. The ability of the belligerent countries to return to normal pursuits and take up their trade where they left off is also considered, as well as our own ability to meet whatever competition may come into being after peace is made. The preparations for peace already made in this country and the preparations that remain to be made are outlined, special emphasis being placed on the importance of the Federal Reserve Act and of the newly authorized Tariff Commission.

## GOVERNMENT NITRATE PLANT DISCUSSED

### Secretary of War Devotes Considerable Attention to the Proposed $20,000,000 Plant in His Annual Report to Congress—A Study of Scientific Processes Suggested

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—In his annual report to Congress the Secretary of War discusses the proposed $20,000,000 nitrate plant to be established by the Government. He said:

"The manufacture of powder depends upon nitric acid, and the supply of nitric acid is in a large part based upon importations of Chile saltpeter, European governments finding their supply of nitric acid from a similar source interrupted have resorted to the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. As there is no adequate body of natural nitrate to be found among the mineral resources of the United States, Congress wisely provided for the establishment of a plant or plants upon which the United States could rely as an alternative to the foreign source which at present is the basis of all powder manufacturing in the country. Immediately after the making of the appropriation the department began a study of the subject.

"It seems entirely clear that Congress in making the appropriation had two objects in view. The primary one was, of course, the establishment of an adequate and independent source of nitric acid for war purposes, but as any such facilities would in the normal course of events be unnecessary the greater part of the time, and as nitric acid is the basis of commercial fertilizer, the secondary object clearly was the establishment of such a plant as in peace times could enlarge the available supply of fertilizer for use on American farms. The correlation of these two objects and the various processes by which synthetic nitrates can be produced imposed upon the department, first, the solution of a scientific inquiry, and the National Academy of Sciences was called upon for assistance in reaching a proper conclusion as to the best method so far devised for the manufacture of nitric acid. The National Academy has associated with it the American Chemical Society, and a committee appointed from the membership of both bodies has made and reported upon a preliminary inquiry, and is now conducting some practical experiments as the basis of a further and final report. Active and efficient assistance has been given to the department by the Bureau of Mines and the Department of the Interior. As yet no determination has been reached.

"Briefly, the character of the problem may be indicated by saying that there are four principal possible sources of nitrogen supply or methods for its development:

"First, Chile saltpeter, which, of course, is a foreign supply and subject to interruption.

"Second, the recovery of nitrogen from the ammonia liquor of the by-product coke ovens.

"Third, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the cyanamid process.

"Fourth, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the arc process.

"In advance of the report of the scientific bodies which are studying the question it would be unwise to enter into any elaborate discussion of the relative merits of these sources or processes. It may not be improper, however, to say a word with regard to each of them. The Chilean nitrate, at present, the main reliance, being a foreign supply, was obviously deemed by Congress not sufficiently reliable, and therefore the appropriation was made. The recovery of nitrates from the by-product coke ovens, while a simple laboratory process, has certain scientific limitations due to the difficulty of purifying the ammonia liquor by any processes yet devised, and the additional limitation that an invasion of this field would probably not greatly increase the available stock of fertilizers in peace times, because it would not increase the actual nitrogen supply of the country but would merely divert a part of it, or all of it, at certain times into war materials. Of course, if the Government were to adopt this source, it would lead to a large increase in the by-product oven method of coking, and in that way the fertilizer supply would be augmented. The cyanamid process, which undoubtedly is the most useful from the point of view of fertilizer product, depends upon a large supply of electrical power and the proximity of certain mineral and shale bodies for its economic success. The arc process, which likewise depends upon the presence of a large supply of electrical power, is independent of mineral resources, but is less valuable in peace times as a source of fertilizer production.

"We thus see that if either of the electrical processes are resorted to it will be necessary to select a site or sites for the production of hydro-electric power, and this selection will have to be made with a view to the accessibility of mineral elements needed for association in the peace and war time products of the plant, and the selection will also have to consider the location of the site with a view to its defense in the event of war, the readiness and economy with which its products can be distributed in war times to the military forces of the nation and in peace times to the farming community, which can be expected to use the fertilizer product. The subject is thus seen to be one of intricacy, and, while the solution of the questions presented has not yet been made, the studies being made are of such character as to insure a scientific treatment of the question and a careful and effective use of the funds appropriated by Congress for this important object."

## A. M. HANCE FAVORS NEW YORK DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 11—At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange the proposal to establish a drug and chemical exchange in New York City was discussed, and many Philadelphians were of the opinion that such an exchange would be found profitable. Such an exchange, it was pointed out, would stabilize prices and minimize speculation. One of the enthusiastic advocates of the plan was Anthony M. Hance of Hance Bros. & White, who is treasurer of the Philadelphia Exchange. Mr. White is quoted as saying:

"As to the activities of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange I would say from a close knowledge of same covering many years, that they have been of the greatest service in informing our members of market conditions; in protecting our members against the enactment of unwise and unjust legislation both Federal and State; and in furnishing our members information upon special subjects connected with wholesaling and manufacturing for the benefit of our allied interests.

"Furthermore, while the Philadelphia Drug Exchange for many years stood for the standardization of manufactured products and crude drugs, it seems to me that question is now hardly relevant in view of the National Food and Drugs Act, as well as other acts, Federal and State, which have been passed in recent years. There are other interesting points that might be adduced concerning the Philadelphia Drug Exchange and its many activities in the interests of the drug business, but to do so would be to almost give a history of this pioneer organization and what it has done for the trade of the whole country covering a period of over half a century.

"In reference to the proposal to form a Drug and Chemical Exchange in New York, a few days after hearing of this movement I brought the matter to the attention of the directors of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange at a special meeting held November 20, 1916. After some discussion the directors were of the opinion that such an exchange could be made of great value to the entire drug trade of the country if daily transactions of importance were obtained and bona fide news of such merchandise sales were reported, thus giving a real stability to prices and minimizing speculation."

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation held a meeting last week and discussed principally the hearings which the State narcotic committee of the Legislature is holding.

## U. S. WILL NEVER BECOME INDEPENDENT IN MANUFACTURE OF DYES SAYS EDISON

### Wizard of Orange Declares That We Should Not Try to Compete With Germany in That Field When We Have So Many Other Things to Do

Thomas A. Edison has granted an interview to the *Scientific American* in which he says that the United States will never become entirely independent in the manufacture of dyes. "Germany can make them better and cheaper than we can and we should buy them from Germany," he says. "What is the use of our wasting time to make things that Germany can make at lower cost? We should devote our time to other things that we can make cheaper than Germany can. We will probably hold our common dyes, but I am very doubtful about holding the complicated dyes. Germany has been at work upon them for so long that we cannot expect to compete with her."

"It is not probable," Mr. Edison continued, "that we shall ever be trapped again as we were this time. If we have about 25 or 30 colors or shades manufactured in this country they should meet all the requirements of any normal human being. There is no necessity of our manufacturing 1,657 different shades of color. We have too much to do here without competing with Germany in that field."

Recounting the difficulties that the Edison plants met with at the beginning of the war Mr. Edison told his interviewer:

"In the first place we used to be one of the largest importers of carbolic acid, which we use in making our phonograph records. I had a supply sufficient to last two months and a half when an embargo was put on it. I had a boat-load ready to ship, consisting of 100,000 pounds, which they took off the vessel at England and would not forward. This meant that we would have to shut down the phonograph plant. So I started in and tried all the processes that were recorded. In about three weeks I had them all tried out and was ready to undertake manufacturing on a commercial scale.

"Then I tried to purchase benzol, but was unsuccessful. I made application to a large steel plant offering to put up a benzol plant myself, but they would not listen to me although I offered to rent a small section of their property, make the whole thing myself and pay them 18 cents per gallon. They would incur no expense and I would be paying them for what they were throwing away, but their board of directors would not permit me to do this. Then I put up the proposition to a steel company in Johnstown, Pa., and it was accepted. In 45 days I was turning out benzol, but I did not get enough. I approached everybody in the United States, but without success, except in the case of a company at Woodward, Ala. They said, "It looks good to us. We cannot lose by this proposition. Go ahead." I had this plant up in 60 days. Then I decided to send up to Canada. They said, "All right, you furnish the plans and we will do the thing ourselves." I furnished them with plans and that fixed that, all right.

"Then we made anilines from benzol. Some of my co-operators in the rubber business wanted me to help them out in the manufacture of anilines. Some of the printing works also appealed to me for help. So I started to put up an aniline plant and had it finished about five months after the war began. I was the earliest one in the business and the plant has been running ever since.

"Then there came an appeal from the fur dyers. They could not get a pound of what is called paraphenylenediamine. They wanted to know if I could make that for them. I put up a plant and furnished all the dye for them. Then they wanted aniline salt, so I put up a plant for that as well.

"Photographic supply houses experienced a great famine of para-amido-phenol, which is used for the developing of plates. Everybody was short of this chemical, so I put up a plant for it too. Now I am putting up a plant for making benzidine, which is almost ready. But I am going to quit making any more plants, for I doubt that I can keep in after the war is over. All these plants were put up to meet an emergency. Nearly every plant was built in 60 days."

## FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION IN JANUARY

### National Council Will Meet in Pittsburgh on January 25, 26 and 27, and Has Arranged an Important Program to Stimulate Interest in Export Business

James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and President of the United States Steel Corporation, on Monday issued to all American business men the formal call for the Fourth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh January 25, 26, 27, 1917. The call is based on the Council's research into problems of foreign trade since the last foreign trade Convention was held at New Orleans, and says in part:

"The many problems arising in the foreign trade of the United States merit the earnest consideration of Americans representing all activities related to oversea commerce and all sections of the country. The Convention will consider among others the following questions:

"Conditions in Foreign Markets after the War, and the measures necessary to safeguard American foreign trade, as well as the foreign trade aspect of the American tariff system.

"Co-operation in Foreign Trade Development.

"The American Merchant Marine.

"Foreign Investment of American Capital as an Aid to Oversea Commerce.

"Problems of the Smaller Manufacturer and Merchant.

"All Americans engaged in, or desirous of entering oversea commerce, and particularly all boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial and industrial organizations, are invited to participate, either individually or by appointment of delegates, in a practical and constructive discussion of policies and practices necessary, to meet keener competition which the United States may encounter in world markets after the war.

"The proceedings will be designed to bring out the mutual interests of the chief elements in foreign trade, namely, manufacturing, agriculture, and other natural production, including mining and the lumber industry, merchandising, transportation and banking. In addition to prepared addresses by authorities on topics mentioned, the convention will be largely given over to 'group sessions,' each devoted to intensive discussion of a single problem, in which all delegates are at liberty to participate. A number of gentlemen long experienced and successful in foreign trade will act as volunteer trade advisers and improved facilities will be provided for bringing into conference with them delegates who desire information and advice. The State Department will detail several United States consuls general to the convention for purposes of individual consultation, to provide information to delegates; and the Secretary of Commerce has similarly assigned officials from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to duty at Pittsburgh during the convention.

"The convention will thus offer exceptional opportunities for the individual delegates to obtain information, as well as the benefit of the addresses and discussion in the convention sessions.

"Foreign trade is a vital element in domestic prosperity whether such prosperity be enhanced by war demands or diminished by lack of foreign orders in peace. The constructive encouragement of sound national foreign trade policy will be the purpose of the convention in which the co-operation of all elements engaged in, or affected by, foreign trade, is invited and will be welcomed."

The Council, which is a non-political and non-partisan board of fifty prominent merchants, manufacturers, bankers, farmers and other producers of natural commodities, railroad and steamship men, constantly engaged in investigation of foreign trade problems and encouragement of sound national foreign trade policy, will present to the convention a report on "World Trade Conditions After the European War." This will make public the result of a year of research into war changes in European commercial and industrial organization, the possible effect of European economic alliances upon the foreign trade of the United States, the industrial reconstruction of devastated areas of Europe and the probable post-bellum competing power of various nations.

## UNFAIR COMPETITION CAUSE OF COMPLAINT

### Federal Trade Commission Has a Busy Year Straightening Out the Tangles Due to Indulgence in Practices Which are Not Considered Ethical in Business

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—Since the organization of the Federal Trade Commission, and up to the end of the fiscal year 1916, there have been filed with the Commission 246 separate applications for the issuance of complaints, according to the annual report just submitted to Congress. Some of these applications charged violations of more than one provision of the law; 138 were applications for the issuance of complaints for violations of Section 5 of the Trade Commission act; 78 were for violations of Section 2 of the Clayton act; 28 were for violations of Section 3 of the Clayton act; 4 were for violations of Section 7 of the Clayton act; and one for violations of Section 8 of the Clayton act. Of the total number, 107 applications have been disposed of and 139 were pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act provides that whenever the Commission shall have reason to believe that any person, partnership, or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition in commerce, and if it shall appear to the Commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interest of the public, it shall issue and serve upon such person, partnership, or corporation a complaint stating its charges in that respect, and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least 30 days after the service of such complaint.

The Commission has power, of its own motion, to issue formal complaints charging violations of the Trade Commission act or of the Clayton act. Usually, however, the facts concerning such violations are brought to its attention by persons who have suffered injury from the act complained of. Any communication indicating such violations of the law is termed "an application for the issuance of a complaint."

In the applications for issuance of complaints for violations of Section 5 of the Trade Commission act some of the unfair methods of competition alleged are: Predatory price cutting, inducing breach of contract, maintaining bogus independents, betrayal of trade secrets and confidential information, bidding up the price of goods purchased, combinations and threats to cut off competitor's supplies, disparagement and confusion of goods, unfair manipulation of guarantees against declines in price of goods sold, false and misleading advertising, misbranding of goods, instituting boycotts and threats to boycott, instituting vexatious actions and advertising such actions, threats to institute such actions against competitors, influencing newspapers not to accept advertising of competitors, employing systems of espionage, and enticing away a competitor's employees.

A considerable number of the complaints made to the Commission involved matters which, by reason of their purely intrastate character or because the acts, though unfair practices, were not competitive practices, did not come within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Such cases were summarily disposed of—sometimes by published conference rulings, where the matter was of sufficient general interest.

One of the most important questions of trade policy at the present time relates to the practices of trade associations. Their activities are of a varied character, and many of them are of great benefit not only to the branch of trade concerned therein, but also to the public. Nevertheless, their activities have sometimes involved them in practices which have been condemned by the courts as violations of the antitrust laws. The practices of trade associations have important relations also to the problem of unfair competition. For these reasons a study of their methods is of great importance to this Commission, and requires a comprehensive investigation. The Commission collected a large amount of general information on this subject during the fiscal year 1916, but no thorough detailed investigation was attempted.

## U. S. CONTROL THE REMEDY FOR DRUG EVIL

### Witnesses at Hearings of the State Narcotic Committee Express Belief That Only Federal Jurisdiction More Drastic Than Now Exists Will Cure National Disease

Those who gave testimony before the State Narcotic Committee at its hearings in City Hall, New York, last week were emphatic in their declarations that, while more drastic State laws are needed, the only hopeful solution of the narcotic evil is Federal control, and the cutting off of drugs at the source of supplies.

A more careful supervision of the export business of the drug houses was suggested. It was pointed out that although shipments of narcotics were made legitimately by drug houses to Canada and Mexico a greater watchfulness by Government officials of these exports is needed in order that excessive shipments be immediately checked.

Among those who have testified before the committee, of which Senator George H. Whitney, a druggist of Mechanicsville, N. Y., is chairman, are the following: Secretary F. E. Holliday of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Secretary William F. McConnell of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; Dr. Henry C. Lovis, president of Seabury & Johnson; Dr. William C. Anderson, president of the Pharmaceutical Conference of New York City; Arthur S. Wardle, former president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and others, including district attorneys, prison officials and representatives of economic leagues and similar organizations interested in the drug evil.

The State Narcotic Committee will hold other hearings throughout the State, and will endeavor to recommend legislation or amendments to existing laws that will be of greater effect in curbing the distribution of narcotic drugs in New York State.

## $50,000 RELEASED FOR U. S. EXPERIMENTS IN COLORING MATERIALS

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—As a result of a decision just handed down by the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture can go ahead with its investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States for which Congress appropriated the sum of $50,000.

The Secretary of Agriculture stated that in order to achieve the object for which this item of appropriation was intended it is necessary to accomplish certain things. First, the department will have to purchase certain types of machinery and apparatus for carrying on experimental work upon a technical scale and, second, to install this machinery and apparatus in the building on the Arlington Farm, which is now used by the Bureau of Chemistry.

The estimated cost of the proposed changes will be from three to four thousand dollars. The total cost of machinery, equipment, installation thereof as suggested, and experiments and investigations proposed to be made will not exceed $50,000.

Unless the machinery and equipment, and its installation in the building can be paid for out of the item of appropriation mentioned, he claimed, it would be impossible to carry on the investigations and experiments contemplated by the item in an effective manner.

The Comptroller held that if the purchase of the proposed machinery and apparatus, and the installation thereof in the building on the Arlington Farm and the alteration of that building are necessary to successfully carry on the investigation and experiments authorized by the appropriation its use for such purposes is authorized.

## SEEKS CHEMICAL ORDERS IN FAR EAST

Herman Jaffe is on an extensive tour of the Far East in the interests of the firm of Eugene Suter of 80 Maiden Lane. The export business of this concern has grown considerably and Mr. Jaffe will probably establish permanent connections with representative houses in the principal business centers.

## RECOMMENDS ADMTTING POISONS TO MAILS

### Postmaster Burleson Makes Suggestion for Amendment to Postal Laws in His Annual Report to Congress—A Victory for the Drug Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—In his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, Postmaster General Burleson makes a number of recommendations to Congress for the enactment of legislation affecting the Department. Among the tentative drafts of legislation so submitted is that which would permit the transmission of poisons and medicines in the mails, for which manufacturers and dealers in drugs and medicines have long contended.

The legislation which provides that poisons and other objectionable matter shall be nonmailable also provides that the Postmaster General may permit the transmission of same in the mails, "under such rules and regulations as to preparation and packing as he shall prescribe." Under this authority the department promulgated the regulation contained in paragraph 4, section 472, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, which provides that medicines and anesthetic agents, when properly packed, may be mailed by licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians who prepare or prescribe these commodities. This regulation, however, has been nullified by the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Bruce vs. United States (202 Fed., 98), which holds that the Postmaster General's authority in admitting poisons to the mails is limited to prescribing regulations relating to the "preparation and packing" of such commodities and does not permit him to limit the mailing of poisons to any particular classes of patrons. There is, of course, the report states, strong objection to opening the mails indiscriminately to the transportation of morphine, opium, and other habit-forming drugs. At the same time manufacturing chemists, physicians, and the like, should not be denied the use of the mails for any articles which are properly manufactured or prescribed and which are not in themselves dangerous or injurious to other classes of mails or to those handling the mails.

It is, therefore, desired that the words "as to preparation and packing," be eliminated from section 217 of the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1131), in order that the limitation on the Postmaster General's discretion in admitting poisons to the mails may be removed.

To permit medicines composed in whole or in part of poisons or poisons and anesthetic agents which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous, or injurious to life, health, or property, and are not in themselves nonmailable, to be transmitted in the mails from manufacturers or dealers to licensed physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, and veterinarians, when inclosed in packages in conformity with the requirements of the postal regulations, such packages to bear the label or superscription of the manufacturer or dealer in the article mailed, amend section 217 of the Penal Code by omitting the words "as to preparation and packing," so that the section will read as follows:

All kinds of poison, and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds, and inflammable materials, and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials, of whatever kind, which may kill or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property: Provided, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind are hereby declared to be nonmailable, and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail, according to the direction thereon or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail, according to the direction thereon or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill or in anywise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

## FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS COOPERATE

### Federal and State Food and Drug Laws Supplement Each Other, Making Enforcement More Effective, Says Bureau Chief in Annual Report

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11.—The work accomplished by the cooperative efforts of the officials charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs act and the officials who enforce State laws regulating commerce in similar products is outlined in the annual report of the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has just been published. The report states that such co-operation has been more effective than ever before owing to the manner in which the office of State Co-operative Food and Drug Control has conducted its work. This office was established in 1914 for the purpose of making food and drug law enforcement more effective by facilitating the systematic exchange of information regarding law violations and methods of detecting them between Federal and State officials and among officials of the various States. In the absence of some quick method of distributing such information it might be possible for a manufacturer to dispose of his adulterated products in other States for some time after detection.

The co-operative work, however, has accomplished much more than the exchange of information. Federal and State officials have united in their efforts in improving the food supply in definite localities and for the correction of specific abuses in the production and sale of particular products.

Food and drug officials found that, owing to high prices current for certain synthetic drugs widely used by physicians in treating various diseases, there were being put on the market cheap imitations which were sold under the name and label of the genuine medicines but which on examination were found to have little or none of the therapeutic effects of the genuine articles. Though a number of shipments were seized, and a number of individuals successfully prosecuted under the Federal food and drugs act, and indictments returned under the postal laws, the traffic could not be wholly suppressed by Federal action, nor all the offenders reached. The situation was laid before the State and municipal officials who instituted many prosecutions and seizures, with the result that the joint action of the Federal, State and municipal officials broke up this fraudulent traffic.

The work of the office of State Co-operative Food and Drug Control has brought about greater uniformity in the administration of the Federal and of the various State food and drug laws. In the opinion of the food and drug officials, uniform and co-operative action makes it easier for the honest producers and distributors to comply with all the provisions of the different laws relating to their products, and makes it harder for dishonest manufacturers, who purposely try to evade the laws, to escape detection.

## EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN ANILINE OIL PLANT

An employe of the Midvale Chemical Company threw a pail of water into a tank of acid in the plant at Bayway, N. J., causing an explosion. Large quantities of aniline oil stored in the building caught fire. Damage to the plant was estimated at $50,000. Two employes were injured in the explosion.

H. M. Keith of 17 Battery place, New York, has been appointed representative of the Consumers Sulphur Company, a Wilmington, Del., concern, which is capitalized at $1,500,000.

## THE DUTY ON SPRUCE GUM

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—New instructions have just been issued by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, in charge of customs, to collectors of customs governing the assessment of duty involved under a change in practice in the classification of spruce gum.

Some time ago the United States Court of Customs Appeals held certain spruce gum to be dutiable as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article under paragraph 385 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913. The Treasury Department states that it does not appear, however, that the question of similitude to some enumerated article was considered, the court stating "No question of similitude is made in the case." It further appears from the report of the appraiser submitted in the matter that spruce gum is used as a masticatory similar to chicle and while various other gums and compounds are used as adulterants with chicle, it does not appear that they are generally used as basic materials.

The Treasury Department therefore holds that spruce gum, by virtue of the similitude clause of paragraph 386 of the Tariff Act of 1913, is dutiable under paragraph 36 of the said act by similitude to chicle; if crude, at the rate of 15 cents per pound, and if refined or advanced in value by drying, straining, or any other process or treatment whatever, beyond that essential to the proper packing, at the rate of 20 cents per pound.

Collectors of customs are directed to observe these instructions when dealing with merchandise of the character in question imported or withdrawn from warehouse on and after January 4, 1917.

## TO REVIEW QUININE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE CUSTOMS DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—The Assistant Attorney General at New York has been requested in a letter from the Treasury Department to file with the United States Court of Customs Appeals, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application for a review of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of November 17, wherein certain quinine glycerophosphate which had been assessed with duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 18 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, for "glycerophosphoric acid and salts and compounds thereof," was held by the Board to be free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 584 of the Tariff Act for "quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark."

Officials of the Treasury Department question the propriety of this latter decision and so have requested the United States Court of Customs Appeals to review the case.

## CUSTOMS DECISIONS

Biticol—a Glue Compound. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the Arabol Manufacturing Company of New York. Suit was brought to determine the proper classification of so-called "Biticol." It was invoiced as glue powder and classified as a chemical compound at 15 cents under paragraph 5, act of 1913, and claimed to be dutiable under the first part of paragraph 34, providing for gelatine, etc. Testimony for the government showed that the substance is prepared with certain chemicals which are in themselves chemical compounds. Although chemical compounds are added to the glue to facilitate its use by preventing jellification and permitting it to be used with cold water, the board was of the opinion that the product was glue, even if it is also a chemical compound, as the provision for glue is more specially called for.

Phosphorus Pentoxide—Phosphoric Anhydride—The protest entered by Merck & Co. of New York regarding the proper classification of phosphorus pentoxide or phosphoric anhydride was sustained by the General Board of Appraisers. Appraiser Brown, who wrote the opinion of the board, said—"The suit was brought to determine the proper classification of the above mentioned product. It was classified under the provision in paragraph 1, act of 1913, for 'all other acids and acid anhydride not especially provided for in this section 15 per cent. at valorem.' Protest 758427 also covers the same merchandise put up in packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight, which was classified under paragraph 17 at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical compound so packed. The importer's claim is that the merchandise is free under paragraph 367 as "Phosphoric acid." The record of protest 705519 was incorporated in the case. The testimony shows that there has been no change in the commercial practice, as shown by former record, of selling and treating this substance in the trade catalogues and circulars under the general heading of phosphoric acid. "In the case of Merck & Co. T. D. 35190 we held that this phosphoric anhydride was free of duty as phosphoric acid under paragraph 482 of the act of 1909 and was not dutiable under paragraph 3 of that act as a chemical compound."

Pumice Stone.—The Board of United States General Appraisers overruled the protest entered by T. Van Amringe & Son of New York and held that pumice stone was properly classified by the collector. The merchandise was returned under paragraph 75, act of 1913, as pumice stone in lumps, the rough edges of which were smoothed by being filed or rolled. It was assessed as manufactured pumice stone at ¼ of 1c per pound. Importers claimed that it was dutiable at 5 per cent. under paragraph 75 or at 10 or 15 per cent. under paragraphs from 384 to 386 inclusive.

Ichtosan—Ichthyol.—W. J. Dean, St. Louis, was sustained in his claim that ichtosan contained a sufficient quantity of ichthyol oil to be entitled to enter free of duty. The suit involved the construction of paragraph 17, act of 1913, whether or not certain of the merchandise is within the meaning of the provision for "ichthyol." The Board of Appraisers were of the opinion that ichtosan is a preparation of ichthyol and retains sufficient of the characteristics of ichthyol oil to be within the intent and meaning for "ichthyol" in paragraph 561 as claimed. Judgment is rendered in favor of the importer sustaining the protest.

Medicinal Preparation.—The protest entered by D. B. Levy was overruled in the claim that certain merchandise is dutiable at 15 per cent. under paragraph 5 providing for "all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts and combinations of not specially provided for." The articles being medicinal preparations, the question to be determined was whether they were packed in such form to bring them within the meaning of paragraph 17. The preparations were put up in small bottles and packed in paper cartons holding about six bottles. The small bottle and not the pasteboard carton is the individual package contemplated by paragraph 17, following abstract 37927, decided June 17, 1915 (28 Treas. Dec. 1194), covering Haarlem oil similarly packed. As the small bottle is clearly under 2½ pounds, the collector was sustained in the assessment of 20 per cent, ad valorem.

## DRUG STANDARDS AND THE PHARMACISTS

TRENTON, N. J., December 11—The State Department of Health is planning to have its inspectors collect samples of drugs offered for sale throughout the State for the purpose of ascertaining whether pharmacists are making their preparations in conformity with the new standards embodied in the recent revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. These new standards became effective on September 1, 1916, and pharmacists have now had time to dispose of old stock and make up new supplies of preparations in accordance with the new standards.

In order to be entirely fair in the enforcement of the new standards for drugs, notice was sent to pharmacists throughout the State last week by the State Department of Health of its intention to collect samples for analysis in the near future. The State Department of Health announces it has no desire to persecute pharmacists or interfere with their business in any way; its purpose is to secure a high standard of drugs for the use of the people in the state.

## WILL CLOSE DRUG STORES THAT SELL "DOPE"

BOSTON, MASS., December 11—A conference of the New England Association of Boards of Pharmacy took a firm and united stand against druggists who deal in "dope." Resolutions were adopted pledging the New England boards to close all drug stores that refuse to comply with State laws and regulations. Secretary Briry of the Massachusetts board told the conference that 16 drug stores in Massachusetts had recently been closed by the board, and that drug sellers had been convicted in Boston, East Boston, Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence and New Bedford. The board is continuing its investigations, he said. Fifty permits to open new drug stores had been refused, he said, because the board was not wholly satisfied with conditions under which the men already had been doing business. He said that the Massachusetts board will ask the incoming legislature to provide for supervision of patent medicine stores and general stores where patent medicines are sold. "In many cases," said he, "clerks dispense patent medicines, having no knowledge of their contents or effect, and illegal traffic has been carried on in some instances under the guise of the patent medicine business."

## EXTRACTING OIL FROM FILBERTS

U. S. Consul William L. Jenkins, Trebizond, Turkey, writes:

"Although Trebizond has always been considered more important agriculturally than industrially, the stern law of necessity has given rise to a new enterprise which, if carefully developed, may be a factor in the future commercial activity of this region and the beginning of an industrial life here. Soon after the outbreak of the European war kerosene and olive oil advanced in price so rapidly that they proved beyond the reach of a great part of the population. Some of the natives, in looking for a substitute, tried crushing filberts, which the cutting off of export facilities had left on their hands in large quantities. This experiment, confined at first to individual homes, proved successful, and before long several of the leading inhabitants went into the business on a larger scale, taking it from the houses to small factories. The oil was used for cooking and lighting purposes and also in the making of soap.

"Although the largest of the factories has unfortunately been destroyed by fire, there are three working at present, and the industry is also still quietly carried on in 20 or 25 private homes. A personal visit to one of the factories was of much interest. The nuts are first shelled and then usually fried or roasted, after which they are put in a heavy press. The oil is poured in a large vat, boiled slightly, and then forced through a heavy cloth, which acts as a strainer. This completes the process. In the "home" industry the nuts are not roasted, but after being shelled are dipped in hot water and then pressed. The result is that the oil has much less taste of the nuts and is consequently a superior quality, but as the oil is not boiled at all it can not be kept for long periods, especially in the summer. By roasting the nuts before pressing larger quantities of oil can be obtained. The present proportion is 1 pound of oil for 6 pounds of nuts. The residual product is sometimes used as food for animals, but is more often sold to the peasants, who prepare it in various ways.

"Filbert oil of average quantity originally sold for about 15 cents a pound, but now the price is much higher. * * * The total stock of filberts on hand in Trebizond proper is estimated at 6,820,000 pounds. Dealers will sell only in small quantities, as prices are advancing.

"The industry is, of course, in an elementary stage, the total weekly capacity being only from 7,200 to 7,500 pounds. In each 'shop' there are not more than 15 workmen. Except for the shellers the machinery is quite primitive, most of it having been made by hand here in Trebizond. More up-to-date machinery might be profitably installed after the war if it is seen that the olive-oil competition can be met.

"The interesting and significant fact, however, is that the initial efforts have been successful. The people are learning that industrial initiative can have profitable results."

## FACTORS AFFECTING THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF PEPPERMINT OIL

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—The effect on the yield and quality of peppermint oil of cultural and climatic conditions is discussed in professional paper No. 454, by Frank Rabak, Chemical Biologist, Bureau of Plant Industry. This bulletin, recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is based on experiments in raising and distilling peppermint plants conducted from 1908 to 1912. Conditions of soil and climate, the author finds, are influential factors in the formation of oil and its constituents in the peppermint plant. Light sandy or loamy soil appeared to be most favorable for the production of an oil of high quality.

Distillation experiments were conducted with a view to determining the effect on oil yield of drying the plants previously to putting them in the stills. It was found that the yield of oil from fresh plants apparently decreases as the plant matures. Drying the plants before distillation results in a considerable loss of oil. The largest proportion of oil is found in the leaves and flowering tops. In experiments in distilling plants and parts of plants at different times of growth, the author found that the percentage of esters in the oil, which give the oil its fragrant minty odor, increases as the plants approach maturity. The menthol content of the oil bears a close relationship to the ester content. The free acidity and ester content of the oil distilled from dry plants is considerably higher than in the oil from fresh plants. The drying of the plants causes conditions favorable to making esters, while the percentage of free and total menthol in oil produced from dried plants is also uniformly high. It was found also that the formation of esters and menthol takes place most readily in the leaves and tops of the plants.

In another test it was found that the effect of shade upon the peppermint plant is to decrease the making of esters and the formation of menthol. Experiments with plants allowed to freeze indicate that frost noticeably increases esterification and the formation of menthol.

## THE GROWING TASTE FOR CHOCOLATE

A growing fondness for chocolate and cocoa is indicated in the greatly increased imports of crude cocoa into the United States during the last fiscal year. According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, a total of 243,232,000 pounds were purchased abroad during the fiscal year 1916, which is 50,000,000 pounds more than was bought in 1915 and double the imports of 1910. This is not to be accounted for by decreased imports of manufactured cocoa and chocolate, because we are buying such products in about the usual quantities. Nor is it because we are shipping abroad larger quantities of prepared cocoa and chocolate. It is due solely to a growing taste for chocolate and cocoa, especially the former.

A most pleasing feature of the growing trade is the fact that some of the producing countries are now shipping to the United States direct instead of through European middlemen. One instance in 1916 was a direct shipment of 25 million pounds from British West Africa, imports from which country heretofore reached the United States via England. There were marked increases in shipments from Brazil, Portugal, and French Africa, and a sharp decline in those from the United Kingdom.

The following table compares last year's imports of crude cocoa with those of 1915 and indicates also the principal sources of supply:

| | Quantities | | Values | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported from— | lbs. | lbs. | | |
| All countries | 243,232,000 | 192,306,000 | $34,144,000 | $22,893,000 |
| Dominican Rep. | 48,991,000 | 46,620,000 | 6,946,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Brazil | 45,657,000 | 19,709,000 | 6,087,000 | 2,017,000 |
| Br. W. Indies | 39,933,000 | 40,729,000 | 6,039,000 | 5,407,000 |
| Ecuador | 31,913,000 | 33,419,000 | 4,198,000 | 3,352,000 |
| Br. W. Africa | 25,063,000 | 17.000 | 3,832,000 | 2,000 |
| Venezuela | 16,743,000 | 15,299,000 | 2,458,000 | 2,156,000 |
| United Kingdom | 13,408,000 | 21,063,000 | 2,187,000 | 2,579,000 |
| Portugal | 7,532,000 | 3,517,000 | 1,368,000 | 512,000 |
| French Africa | 2,824,000 | ..... | 424,000 | ..... |
| Cuba | 2,606,000 | 4,006,000 | 412,000 | 518,000 |

Imports of cocoa from countries other than those given in the table were chiefly from Dutch Guiana, 1,460,000 pounds; Chile, 1,324,000 pounds; Haiti, 1,183,000 pounds; Dutch West Indies, 1,146,000 pounds; and the Dutch East Indies, 831,000 pounds in 1916.

## SEES BETTER DEMAND FOR FERTILIZERS

The December report of the Atlanta Federal Reserve District says of fertilizers:

"With the high price of cotton there is a very optimistic tendency among fertilizer manufacturers. Last season there was considerable decrease in consumption of fertilizer owing to the high cost of material and the inability of the farmer to get proper advances to pay for the amount of the price advance over 1915, which was approximately 50 per cent. Fertilizer manufacturers, anticipate larger consumption, as it was fairly well demonstrated this year that the farmer cannot raise cotton without the use of fertilizer, and it is expected, regardless of the presence of the boll-weevil in certain sections, that the manufacturers will sell approximately the quantity, if not in excess of it, sold in the year 1915."

## ENGLAND IS FEELING SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF SUGAR FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES

### Manufacturers of Medical Preparations in Which Sweetener Is Used are Finding It Difficult to Get Supplies—Britain's Exports of Morphine in 1913, 1914 and 1915

LONDON, November 27—Pharmacists are feeling the effects of the decreased supply of sugar, which is still considerably misused notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to economize the available supply. The delivery to manufacturers is to be further restricted, and it is understood that in future sugar will only be supplied after a declaration by the purchaser as to the use to which it is to be put. The only two sources of supply in 1916, were British refiners products, and sugar imported by the Sugar Commission itself, or under its supervision. Of the output of the refineries, the Commission retains about one-quarter under its control to supply War Office requirements, and other purposes. As to the remainder, the refiners have been instructed to issue it only to their 1915 customers, the aim of the Commission being that each should get his fair share. An important phase of the question of distribution is that sufficient should be made available for the requirements of the pharmacists of Great Britain at the present time. They are under contract to supply to insured persons under the National Health Insurance Act all kinds of medical preparations in the making of which sugar is in some form or other an essential ingredient. They have also to prepare medicines, similar in character, for the needs of uninsured sick persons and young children. Yet, for some time past now it has been a practical impossibility for the ordinary practitioner in pharmacy to obtain supplies requisite for making the syrups, and other galenicals, ordered by the medical profession. "This" stated the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of London, the other day, "is a matter that calls for prompt and drastic measures." In one district, he can name, 60 bags of sugar were delivered in one week to a confectioner for the manufacture of sweets, whilst the local pharmacists were unable to obtain a single pound for pharmaceutical purposes. "One realises," he says, "the difficulties which the Sugar Commission and the authorities have to face, but it ought not to be beyond the wit of those who govern us to stop the scandalous waste of sugar in certain directions, or to remedy the no less scandalous shortage of the article in the essential processes upon which the national health largely depends." The Pharmaceutical Society is considering what action is to be taken in this matter on behalf of the chemists of the country.

In view of the shortage of sugar, attention is being directed to the question of substitutes for this commodity. In the House of Commons, a few days ago, the President of the Board of Trade was asked if he was aware that for purely sweetening purposes a wholesome substitute for sugar can be obtained from coal tar; and whether, in view of the scarcity and high price of sugar, he would take steps to encourage the manufacture and use of this home-produced substitute for an imported article. The reply of the Minister was to the effect that he was aware that certain substances derived from coal-tar products might be used for sweetening purposes. These substances however, possessed no food value, and he was advised that it would not be practicable to extend their manufacture to this country at the present time to any material degree, in view of the demands on the capacity of the works producing explosives.

Exports of British made morphine, during 1913 (it was officially stated in the House of Commons the other day), amounted to 406,153 ounces, compared with 504,020 ounces in 1914, and 295,572 ounces last year. In 1913, about a fifth of the exports went to Germany, and about a sixth of the total sent abroad in 1914 was received by that country. Last year none was exported to Germany, the countries receiving supplies of the drug manufactured in Great Britain being as follows: France, 35,303 ounces; Japan, 204,742 ounces; other foreign countries (Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Italy and Corea), 41,067 ounces; Hongkong, 83 ounces; other British possessions (including Australia, 6,083 ounces, and Canada 7,972 ounces), 14,377 ounces. In 1914, the 504,020 ounces exported was valued at £288,717 whilst the 295,572 ounces sent abroad the following year, was nearly double the price, the estimate value of same being £200,735.

## BENZOIC ACID, BENZOATE OF SODA AND RESORCIN ARE SCARCE IN LONDON MARKET

### Phenacetin and Phenazone are Also in Demand—Salicylates Continue to Be Offered in Good Quantities—Canada Shipping Acetylsalicylic Acid

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Business has become quieter again and there are very few changes of special interest to record. The brisk demand for quinine has subsided although some dealers are of opinion that the upward movement will shortly be resumed. There is a strong demand for benzoic acid from toluol which can at present only be met by a few cwts. at a time and benzoate of soda has been entirely cleared, it being reported that considerable orders have been received for New York account, which cannot be filled. Salicylates, including salol, continue to be offered down and ample supplies of acetylsalicylic acid are coming on the market from Canada in sharp competition with domestic makes the price level suffering in consequence. Sulphonal is looking up again and phenazone, resorcin, and phenacetin are scarce and rather dearer. Cocaine is steady to dearer as are also bromides, balsam Peru, menthol, and oil of peppermint dementholized from Japan are the turn harder and are talked higher.

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID—Can now be bought forward as low as 21s pr lb from Canada.

BALSAM PERU—Has been selling at 15s pr lb while 16s is now required.

BROMIDES—With good inquiry the following prices are now willingly paid: potassium gran 6s 6d pr lb Crystals 7s to 7s 3d pr lb; sodium 4s pr lb; ammonium 5s 3d to 5s 6d pr lb.

COCAINE—18s 6d to 9s pr oz Nett.

CODLIVER OIL—Is quoted by Bergen agents here 1916 quality at 570s while on the spot orders could be placed at 465s. The c.i.f. price from Bergen is 550s pr bbl.

FOENUGREEK SEED—The short crop in Morocco is making itself felt further and value has advanced to 30s pr cwt on spot.

FORMALDEHYDE—The large demand in America at higher prices has had its effect on the London market 72s 6d to 75s being asked here for spot deliveries.

HEXAMINE—Is being quoted at from 2s 9d to 3s pr lb.

MENTHOL—Kobayashi, Suzuki sold on spot at 13s 6d pr lb.

MORPHINA—Makers are unable to book further orders and as export demand still continues 14s is being paid for any hydrochlor powder offering.

PHENACETIN—Is quoted 105s nett on spot.

POTASH PERMANGANATE—Very scarce and 9s 6d pr lb has been refused.

PYROGALLIC ACID—Crystals are quoted at 14s 6d to 15s and resublimed 6d pr lb more.

RESORCIN—Still very scarce about 150s per lb being wanted.

TARTARIC ACID—Is unchanged at 2s 7d pr lb for crystals and 2s 6d for powder on the spot.

THYMOL—Is offered at from 30s to 32s pr lb.

## FOR REPEAL OF BANKRUPTCY ACT

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11—Congressman Frank Park, of Georgia, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives (H. R. 18192) providing for the repeal of the Bankruptcy Act and all amendments thereto. It is provided, however, that no proceedings under the law, begun prior to the passage of his bill, shall be affected thereby. The measure has been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. This committee had the question of the repeal of the law up for consideration during the last session of Congress and decided to withhold any recommendations pending the receipt of a report on the matter from the Department of Justice which has been investigating the whole subject of bankruptcy. This report has not as yet been received and it is very doubtful if, under any condition, Congress will agree to consider the repeal of the law at the short session.

# Drug and Chemical Markets

## CHANGES IN LONDON ARE MOSTLY UPWARD

### Conditions are Quiet, However—Acetylsalicylic Acid, Chloral Hydrate and the Bichromates are Easier—Hydroquinone Lower

*(Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

LONDON, December 12—The market continues quiet. Most of the price changes are upward. Japanese refined camphor, British copper sulphate, strychnine, sparteine, sandalwood oil, menthol, alum, saccharin and nux vomica, are higher. Opium is firmer, as are also potassium permanganate, phenacetin and castor oil. The articles which are easier are acetylsalicylic acid, chloral hydrate, the bichromates, bergamot oil and cloves. Oil of wintergreen and hydroquinone are lower.

## PRICE CHANGES ARE LESS FREQUENT

### Business Moderately Active in Drugs and Chemicals—A 6-cent Advance in Refined Camphor—Advance in Formaldehyde and Glycerin

Trading in drugs and chemicals has been moderately active but price changes have been less frequent. A decided curtailment of stocks brought about by the scarcity of raw materials is becoming more apparent and tends to restrict business materially. Domestic makers announced an advance of 6c a pound on refined camphor. Prices on formaldehyde were raised 1½c a pound. Leading Eastern and Western manufacturers announced advances of 2½c@3½c a pound on both chemically pure and crude glycerin. Powdered magnesium carbonate scored a gain in values, owing to scant stocks, which was also true of salicin. Storax is materially higher, under scant supplies and the situation is acute. Nitrate of silver and sugar of milk values are higher under an enhanced cost of the raw materials. Oil of cloves and sesame oil show worthy gains due to higher costs of production, while jalap root advanced under meager stocks.

Larger productions and active selling competition among second hands had a depressing effect on values of carbolic, benzoic and citric acids. Quinine supplies held by second hands are being offered more freely at lower figures, while caffeine alkaloid and phenolphthalein as well as resorcin suffered heavy price losses under keener selling competition. Second hands made a further cut in prices of synthetic wintergreen oil, in order to induce a better demand.

Mustard seed of various varieties is higher in price which is also true of hemp, foenugreek and star aniseed, based on a scarcity and stronger primary markets. Poppy is difficult to purchase at any price, while coriander seed scored a further noteworthy advance, which is also true of caraway seed.

The British steamer *Briardene*, which had on board a fair quantity of glycerin, according to reports, has been torpedoed and sunk on her way from here to London.

**Acid, Benzoic**—An easier tone dominates the market for ex-toluol supplies, owing to a larger production and freer offerings. There are sellers at about $1 a pound lower, ranging from $9@$9.50 a pound. In some quarters holders were reported as shading above prices on firm bids. Stocks of true benzoic are very small and quotations are wholly nominal.

**Acid, Carbolic**—The market has eased off for supplies in drums, under larger offerings and a slow buying movement. Holders are offering fair lines at 52½c@55c a pound. Supplies in bottles are being held at former values, ranging from 60c@63c and from 61c@63c in one and two-pound bottles, respectively.

**Acid, Citric**—Manufacturers lowered prices 2c a pound on both crystals and granular supplies. The reduction in values is attributed in part to a larger production and a further effort to discourage speculative buying. Makers are quoting crystals and granular in barrels at 65c and in kegs at 65½c a pound, while powdered is offered at ½c a pound higher for lots of 50 pounds. For 25-pound lots, makers are quoting 1c a pound higher and for lesser quantities 2c more per pound is being named.

**Alcohol**—The market shows decided strength under heavy withdrawals of supplies and new contract sales being booked, particularly for account of the British Government. Unconfirmed reports are in circulation that about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 gallons of denatured alcohol have been booked for delivery over the next few months. This, coupled with an active domestic demand, is contributing increased strength to the upward movement of values. Leading interests are offering 180-proof denatured at 64c@65c a gallon, while 188-proof is quoted at 65c@67c a gallon.

**Betanaphthol**—Prices are rather unsettled, under increased offerings of spot supplies at concessions. Offerings are being made of sublimed at $1@$1.05 for spot lots and 95c a pound for contract deliveries. Resublimed U. S. P. supplies closed at about $2.25 a pound for spot lots, while unsublimed is held at 85c@90c a pound.

**Caraway Seed**—A stronger tone pervades the market, owing to the difficulty in getting shipments through from Holland. Importers here raised quotations 3c to 50c a pound. Buyers are finding considerable difficulty in locating small lots at any price.

**Caffeine Alkaloid**—Continued active selling competition between first and second hands, had a depressing effect on values, which scored a drop of 50c a pound. Manufacturers reduced quotations to $11@$11.25 a pound.

**Camphor**—The stronger position of the Japanese market influenced firmer and higher values on domestic refined supplies, scoring a gain of 6c a pound. Domestic makers are quoting on the basis of 86½c a pound for refined in bulk and barrels, while for Japanese refined the price of 85c a pound for 2½-pound slabs is repeated, with the trend of the market decidedly upward. Offerings received here by cable from Japan covering 2½-pound slabs of refined for shipment from there during May and July were equal to about 88½c a pound laid down here duty paid.

**Castor Oil**—Stronger and higher markets abroad imparted a firmer sentiment among leading handlers here. No change in quotations, however, has been effected, which is now on the basis of 15c a pound for supplies of No. 1, in barrels. The strong market for castor beans and reports of an embargo having been placed by the British Government on exports of the beans from India is causing some apprehension in trade circles. Whether shipments will be completely restricted, or that merely exports will be permitted only under licenses is not definitely known.

**Cloves**—There have been no arrivals worthy of mention and owing to small stocks, prices have stiffened under a larger export demand and fractionally higher cables from Europe. Importers are quoting Zanzibar cloves on the spot slightly higher at 17½c, while Amboynas are held at 26c a pound.

**Cocaine**—As the scarcity of supply has become acute, buyers are becoming concerned as to how they will be able to replenish their stocks. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in locating small lines. Owing to an active export demand since the opening of the year, heavy inroads in stocks have been made and as makers are well sold up on future deliveries the outlook for supplies is decidedly discouraging. Quotations closed purely nominal for hydrochloride crystals at $4.25@$4.50 per ounce.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Recent larger arrivals of both Norwegian and Newfoundland oils are having a depressing effect on the spot market. Prices continue to rule irregular under aggressive selling competition, resulting in sales at figures below the current general quotations of $72@$75, for Newfoundland, and $115@125 a barrel for Norwegian, as to brand.

**Cotton Root**—Prices advanced slightly on a larger demand and moderate offerings. Handlers are quoting 8c@8½c a pound for prompt shipments.

**Formaldehyde**—A continued active demand for domestic and export buyers, which led to a marked decrease in spot stocks, resulted in a decidedly firmer trend of prices.

Holders of spot lots advanced quotations 1½c to 11c@12c a pound and dealers in some quarters are asking up to 12½c a pound.

**Glycerin**—The scarcity and high cost of the raw materials, together with an increased demand for sizable invoices from domestic and export buyers, tended to force values to a higher level, showing gains of 2½c to 3½c a pound over recent sales. Leading Eastern and Western manufacturers raised quotations on chemically pure in drums and barrels to 55c@56c and in cans to 56c@57c a pound, while dynamite in drums is being held at 55c@55½c and saponification and soap lye, loose, at 41c@41½c and at 38½c@39c a pound, respectively. Another influence which has a marked bearing on the upward trend of prices is the period of the largest consumption at hand, which generally continues up to the early part of March.

**Gum Arabic**—Amber sorts weakened owing to smaller buying orders and more aggressive selling. Offerings are liberal at about ½c lower to 15½c a pound. The weakness of the spot market was also attributed to a fair accumulation of stocks here.

**Jalap Root**—Scant supplies and a steady inquiry, resulted in a stronger sentiment among handlers, followed by a higher level of values, showing a gain of 2c a pound over recent sales. Offerings are now being made at 12c@12½c a pound, but the quantity available is limited.

**Magnesium Carbonate**—Smaller supplies of powdered for which the demand has increased materially, led to an upward movement of prices. Dealers raised quotations to 13c@14c a pound, on parcels for immediate delivery.

**Oil of Cloves**—The higher market for cloves resulted in a stronger trend of values. Dealers in most quarters are refusing to shade advanced prices and are naming $1.22 for supplies in cans, showing a gain of 5c over recent prices paid.

**Oil of Wintergreen**—The market for second hand supplies of synthetic is weaker under more liberal offerings. Offerings are being made at $1.15 but handlers in some quarters are shading this price on firm bids. First hands continue to adhere to former quotations ranging from $1.15@$1.35 a pound.

**Opium**—The market has been devoid of any features of interest so far as trading is concerned. The local demand lacks animation, but this is being partially offset by a continued good export inquiry. Importers are firm and continue to quote supplies of Turkish druggist's lots at $12.50, and powdered, also granulated, at $13.50 a pound.

**Phenolphthalein**—Fair stocks and a lack of demand which brought about some selling pressure, led to a further noted cut in prices of $2 a pound. Offerings are liberal at $28@$29 a pound, while in some quarters parcels were obtainable at still a shade lower.

**Quinine**—The market presents a quiet appearance so far as second hand supplies are concerned. This is attributed to a continued slow demand from domestic buyers and offerings are being made at irregular figures, showing a loss of about 3c an ounce below recent orders booked by second hands. Latter are generally quoting 55c@58c, while offerings have been received from out-of-town points as low as 53c an ounce for sulphate lots. Makers are firmly adhering to former quotations on the basis of 55c an ounce for 100-ounce lots in tins.

**Resorcin**—The lower cost of raw materials and a larger production resulted in a further marked reduction in quotations by leading makers. Offerings are now being placed on the market at prices ranging from $25@$26 a pound.

**Salicin**—Owing to a pronounced scarcity of supplies, prices scored a further marked gain of $2 a pound. Offerings involved moderate lines at $16@$17 a pound and buyers found some difficulty in purchasing the desired quantities.

**Sesame Oil**—Scant supplies and a good demand drove prices to a higher level for domestic stocks. Offerings are rather light and holders are naming from $1.15@$1.20 a gallon.

**Silver Nitrate**—The higher price for the metal resulted in a fair advance in values. Manufacturers are quoting 500-ounce lots at 46⅞c an ounce for prompt delivery.

**Sodium Bromide**—The market eased off under lower offerings by a leading producer at prices ranging from 72c @74c a pound. Most holders are still quoting 78c@79c a pound.

**Storax**—A pronounced scarcity of spot stocks influenced a stronger market and a noted advance in values of 25c a pound. Handlers are quoting from $2.50@$2.60 a pound, but owing to the limited offerings only a moderate volume of orders are being booked.

**Sugar of Milk**—The strong market for the raw material together with a steady demand, created a firmer sentiment in trade circles. Manufacturers announced a rise of 2c to 30c@32c a pound.

## RESENTS CHARGE AGAINST WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS IN "DOPE" TRAFFIC

William J. Schieffelin of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, denied on Tuesday that the wholesale druggists were responsible for the alarming increase in the number of drug addicts in New York and promised the co-operation of the wholesale business in fighting the evil. His statement was made to the State Committee on Drug Evil at a meeting in a Special Sessions courtroom in the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Schieffelin said the wholesale trade resented the imputation that they are in any way responsible for the illegitimate drug traffic.

Mr. Schieffelin, Herman A. Metz of H. A. Metz & Co., and Herbert D. Robbins of McKesson & Robbins were invited by Judge Collins, chairman of the committee, to appear at the meeting and make such suggestions as they considered necessary and practicable for regulating drug conditions in this State.

After Mr. Schieffelin had expressed the resentment of the wholesale dealers against the imputations made against them, Judge Collins said the drug evil had been growing nevertheless, and further that it had been shown that heroin especially was easily obtainable by violating the law. He called attention to reports of the United States Customs Service, showing shipments of habit-forming drugs had been made from the United States to Canada in larger quantities than were required for Canadian consumption. He then pointed out that most of those appearing last week before the Whitney Legislative Committee, which is investigating the drug situation with a view to remedial legislation, had testified it was their belief drugs were smuggled back into this country from Canada.

Mr. Schieffelin thought the large drug shipments to Canada were army orders, and when Edward Barnes, Assistant Solicitor for the United States Customs Service, asserted that in his experience drugs manufactured in the United States and shipped to Canada had been smuggled back into this country. Mr. Schieffelin suggested that large quantities of drugs so smuggled might have been stolen from shipments for the allied armies. He said more drugs were smuggled into this country from Europe than from Canada.

Since the Harrison bill went into operation, Mr. Robinson said, the drug manufacturers had reported a falling off of from 66 2-3 to 75 per cent in the quantity of narcotics manufactured. On the other hand druggists reported that their sales had fallen off more than 30 per cent.

## NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS RAISES WAGES

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 11.—A 10 per cent increase in wages, effective Dec. 1, is the Christmas offering of the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company and the Newport Chemical Works to their 1,200 employes. The increase is applicable to laborers and office employes alike. This is the third wage increase granted by the companies since Feb. 1.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 11.—Thirteen hundred employes of the Corn Prolucts Refining Company will receive a 17 per cent increase in pay, beginning Dec. 16. It was announced a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for men and 18½ cents for women will be establishel by the company.

# Heavy Chemical Markets

## A BETTER BUSINESS DONE IN CHEMICALS

### More Activity in Trading and Many Articles Show Firmness—Great Advances are on Sodium Cyanide and Cyanide Mixture

Trading in spot supplies of chemicals during the week was resumed on a moderately large basis and the strength of the majority of the items was in accordance with the indications of past weeks. At the very close of the week under review the peace proposal of Germany was the all-absorbing topic of the hour. It is too early at this time to tell with any degree of certainty what immediate effect the peace proposal will have on the chemical market. The possibilities of peace have on several occasions been discounted by certain interests in the trade to the detriment of chemical values and it is possible that the first effect of a slump, if it should occur, would be a precipitation of prices beyond the point that conditions justify. After recovery the adjustment will no doubt be on a lower basis than now obtained but the impression generally held in the trade is that it will be a long time, if ever, before values return to the ante-bellum prices.

All items showed considerable firmness with the exception of some of the alums, sodium bichromate and sodium prussiate, caustic soda and soda ash. The two latter did not decline in value but spot or nearby deliveries were offered a bit freer, and in the case of the ash a concession of five cents a hundred pounds was made in some quarters, under last week's quotations. Manufacturers, however, were very firm in their views. Practically all business possible for 1917 has been accepted and they are looking forward to only occasional spot supplies. The same condition exists in regard to bleaching powder. Second hands were low in supplies of this product. Scarcity of supplies is holding acetic acid at the recently higher levels and a good demand for muriatic, nitric and sulphuric is reported, with prices steady. Copper salts remain steady at last week's quotations and the lead salts are also unchanged. Most of the potassium salts are strong under small supplies while the chlorate was tending upward with a good demand from abroad. Spot supplies of the caustic potash were also scarce and most of the business done was on future. The greatest gain for the week was registered in sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture, which advanced 30c@35c a pound with very little spot offered. The remainder of the items were practically unchanged in their quotations.

**Acetic Acid**—Demands for acetic acid were in smaller volume but prices held firm on scarcity of spot supplies. In some instances makers were quoting 5 cents for the 28%, 10 cents for the 56%, 11 cents for the 70% and from 13½ to 14 cents for the 80% and 34 cents for the glacial.

**Acid Muriatic**—There was no change in muriatic quotations but a fair amount of business is holding prices firm. In large quantities 1⅜ cents per pound could have been done for the 18% and 1½ cents for the 20% and 2⅛ cents for the 22%.

**Acid Nitric**—The spot market quotations for nitric acid are continued on a basis of 6½ cents per lb. for the 42% and ranged down to 5 cents for the 36%. In quantity orders for deliveries over a period, these prices were shaded.

**Acid Sulphuric**—An advance in the prices of sulphuric acid grades was predicted by some dealers but prices during the week were practically unchanged. For the 66% brimstone acid quotations were around $26 and $28 a ton and for the 60%, $18 a ton. As low as $22@$23 a ton was asked for pyrite acid 66% and $15 a ton for the 60%.

**Alum**—The demand for the different kinds of alum was quiet during the week. Some of the manufacturers are quoting 2½c@3½c a pound on the low grade aluminum sulphate and 4c@4½c a pound on the high grade, but there is a disposition to cut these prices in other quarters. The prices for ammonium alum were based on 4c for the lump, and the chrome alum was offered at 2½c a pound. Potassium alum was quoted by certain manufacturers at 6½c a pound for the lump, 6¾c for the ground and 7c for the powdered.

**Bleaching Powder**—Prices for bleach ranged around 4½c@4⅝c a pound for spot in second hands, while manufacturers were asking 5½c for limited quantities in domestic containers. In export drums 6½c@7c was asked according to seller. For next year 4¼c a pound was asked by one or two manufacturers. Others are reported sold for next year and are not quoting.

**Copper Sulphate**—The demand for copper sulphate fell off a little during the week. The trouble in Greece was responsible for the loss of several orders, one inquiry alone amounting to 300,000 pounds. The quotations ranged from 13c to 14c a pound in quantity for the 98-99 per cent and around 10½c@11c for the 95 per cent for spot and forward delivery. For the 90-92 per cent 10¼c@10½c a pound could have been done.

**Potassium Bichromate**—The greater demand for potassium bichromate in the spot market is for export and prices were firm around 40c@41c a pound.

**Potash, Caustic**—Stocks of the different grades of caustic potash are low and most of the business offered was on forward delivery. For 88-92 per cent prices ranged from 87c to 90c a pound and the 70-75 per cent was quoted at 75c a pound.

**Potassium Prussiate**—Quite a quantity of the yellow prussiate was absorbed in the buying of the last few weeks and values are holding around 95c a pound. Stocks offered at these prices are small, as some dealers paid this in the recent activity of the commodity, and are holding for a profit. The red prussiate always in sympathy with the yellow is in scant supply at prices ranging from $2.75 to $3 a pound.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Several inquiries for export are again in the market for potassium chlorate and the domestic demands are also reported as brisk. As a consequence the spot market was tending upward and 67c was probably the inside quotation with most dealers asking up to 70c a pound. Manufacturers are seeking a premium of 5c a pound over their contract price, 70c, for delivery over the near future.

**Soda Ash**—In second hands soda ash was quoted at $3.10 per hundred pounds with an inclination in certain quarters to cut 5c on the hundred, for the light 58 per cent, while $3.75 was asked for the dense. Manufacturers with spot available were asking 3¼c@3½c and for next year 3c per running pound. In some quarters $2.80@$2.90 per hundred, flat, was asked for delivery over the six months of 1917.

**Soda Caustic**—Manufacturers rarely quote on spot caustic soda, and few will offer contract for next year owing to their sold-up condition. A little of the 76 per cent granulated was offered at 5c a pound. In second hands the 76 per cent fused was offered at 3¾c a pound spot and some were offering contracts at 4¼c a pound.

**Sodium Bichromate**—The spot market for sodium bichromate continues weak, and 21c@22c a pound were the sale prices reported. Manufacturers were quoting 24c@25c a pound for deliveries in the coming year.

**Sodium Cyanide**—Spot supplies of sodium cyanide and the mixture are very scarce and manufacturers are reported unable to fill the needs of their regular customers. There seems to be no limit to what foreign buyers will pay, and prices this week reached $1.20@$1.25 a pound for the sodium cyanide, and sales of the mixture were reported at $1.35 a pound. Several large domestic users are seeking 1917 contracts.

**Sodium Prussiate**—Steady supplies of sodium prussiate are offered at 37½c@38c a pound, domestic make, while an offer of a foreign product is reported at 36c a pound.

**Sodium Chlorate**—Some dealers are offering sodium chlorate at 26c@28c a pound for spot while manufacturers prices are up to 35c a pound. Business for the week was of moderate volume.

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The Union Coal-Tar Products Corporation filed articles of incorporation at Dover, Del., last week. Capital stock is placed at $1,000,000. Sidney A. Anderson, a lawyer with offices at 36 Nassau street, and Samuel B. Howard and Louis H. Gunther of the same address are the incorporators, but represent other parties whose names for the present Mr. Anderson declined to divulge. He said that the concern would engage in the manufacture of dyestuffs, but further than that would give no information.

# Color and Dyestuff Markets

## LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES THE PAST WEEK

### Domestic Business Largely Confined to Inquiries—Export Business Fairly Good in Some of the Natural Dyestuffs

There has been little if any change in the prices of dyestuffs during the week. With the natural dyestuffs, inquiries extended over a number of items, but actual business was restricted to a limited number of products. Export business was reported good in logwood extracts, flavine, and quercitron and a goodly portion of coal tar derivatives of domestic manufacture found their way to foreign markets. The domestic demand for the natural dyeing materials is centered chiefly in logwood and hematine extracts with moderate demands for cutch, flavine, fustic and osage orange extracts and indigo. Divi-divi, gambier and sumac received a little attention from the textile and the tanning interests. Prices on all imported products were held firm by increasing freight rates and stocks in most instances were low owing to the difficulty in securing shipping space. Logwood products again revealed a tendency to seek lower price levels and less than 15 cents a pound could have been done for standard 51 degree liquid extract while the solid and the hematine products were proportionately lower.

Coal tar dyestuffs in some instances are showing the effects of rather keen competition due to the fact that so many manufacturers directed their first efforts to those products that were easiest of production. Also there was very little information among manufacturers as to what each was attempting in the way of new products with the result that supplies of the same intermediate or color from different factories would make their appearance simultaneously on the market. In this issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS there has been added quite a number of colors of domestic manufacture. More are to be added and while spot prices on all are not available, the primary object is to show all the colors, as near as possible, that are now being made in this country. Quotations for spot or contract will be given as quickly as available. The condition of the industry is such that almost all of the colors can now be obtained on contract.

### NATURAL DYESTUFFS

**Albumen**—The albumen market continues to show upward tendencies. The imported egg albumen is quoted 76c @80c a pound spot, according to seller, while 75c@76c plus duty is asked for immediate shipment and 63c c.i.f. for spring shipment. Imported blood and domestic blood, high grades, range from 38c@42c a pound.

**Archil**—Inquiries for archil were had, but there was some reluctance to buy at the prices quoted. The double extract was held at 20c@25c a pound and the concentrated at 30c@35c a pound.

**Cutch**—This article is moving in a moderate way and prices were easy at from 9c@11c a pound for Rangoon grades in boxes. The liquid was held at 7c@9c and offers of the tablets were had around 11c a pound.

**Gambier**—There was a little demand for gambier, common, but prices were considered too high to buy for more than immediate needs. Shipment prices were advanced by most dealers ½c to 10½c a pound. Offers of cubes on spot were very small with prices around 22c a pound.

**Indigo**—Large consumers have not been very active in the market for some time and only occasional orders for high grade goods were turned. Prices were again quoted at $3.25@$3.75 a pound for Bengal; $3@$3.25 for Oudes; $2.50@$3.25 for Guatemala; $2.75@$3.25 for Kurpahs; and $1.05 for Madras.

**Logwood**—There has been little change in the situation for logwood. Considerable quantities of different kinds of wood are offered on spot but dealers are still showing a preference for the good grades of Hayti and Jamaica. The former has been offered at $30 a ton and the latter at $40. The primary price of $40 a ton for the Campeche seems too high to attract the consumer. The extracts from logwood were a bit unsettled as to prices and several sellers were offering at under market values. For the liquid 51 degree extract 15c@16c a pound was generally asked, while the solid was quoted at 29c@31c a pound, for standard grades. Hematine paste was quoted at 18c@20c a pound and the crystals could have been bougnt at 30c@34c a pound.

**Madder, Dutch**—The demand for Dutch madder has been quiet for some time and no great attempt has been made to replenish the stocks of some dealers. What little is available is quoted at 22c@24c a pound.

**Nutgalls**—Spot stocks of blue Aleppo nutgalls are very scarce and dealers in some instances are holding for 65c a pound. Practically no stocks are obtainable from the producing countries but limited quantities are offered from time to time at European points.

**Turmeric**—The demand for turmeric in the textile trade has dwindled to about normal and the principal use now is as a mordant. The powdered Madras is quoted at 10½c @11c a pound; the Aleppy at 9c@10c and the China at 8c@9c a pound. China, unground, is offered at 6¾c@6½c and a technical grade of the Aleppy at 8¼c@8½c a pound.

### COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS

**Acid Sulphanilic**—Fair amount of stocks of sulphanilic acid are offered by some manufacturers at 45c a pound spot, and 40c a pound on contract.

**Acid Naphthionic**—One producer is offering white naphthionic acid at $2.20 a pound.

**Aniline for Red**—Limited quantities of aniline for red are offered at $1 a pound for nearby shipments.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—There was no change of note in the aniline oil situation and sales were again made at 21c@22c a pound. Considerable quantities of the oil have been absorbed at these prices and there is an impression that prices might strengthen. The salts were quoted at 30c@33c a pound.

**Benzaldehyde**—Contract prices were again quoted at $5 a pound and in some instances spot goods were offered at the same price to accompany a contract order. In the open market spot prices ranged from $5.50 to $7 a pound for a chlorine free product.

**Benzol**—Prices on benzol were firm and very little was offered under 58c a gallon for the pure product.

**Benzidine**—Contracts were offered at $1.90 a pound for benzidine, which was shaded in some instances on quantity orders. Spot offers were up to $2.25 a pound. For the sulphate $1.65 was asked on contract and up to $2 a pound for spot.

**Betanaphthol**—On account of the increase in the spot prices of naphthalene some makers have advanced their quotations on betanaphthol. The sublimed was quoted at $1.10 a pound for spot and $1 for contract and the crude was offered at 10c a pound less.

**Dinitrochlorbenzol**—Large quantities of dinitrochlorbenzol were reported sold during the week and prices were steady. On contract from 50c to 55c a pound was asked as to quantity while on spot 57c to 60c a pound was quoted.

**Dinitronaphthalene**—One large producer of dinitronaphthalene reduced prices to 75c a pound for spot. In some instances as low as 44c a pound could have been done on a quantity contract.

**Metaphenylenediamine**—Spot prices of metaphenylenediamine are holding around $1.75@$1.85 a pound, and contracts are offered at $1.50 a pound.

**Para-amidophenol**—Fairly liberal supplies of paraamidophenol are offered on spot and range from $6@$7 a pound. For the hydrochloride and sulphate $5.50 was the spot price named.

**Metadinitrobenzol**—Quite an export inquiry for metadinitrobenzol has developed and prices are steady at 85c a pound for spot.

**Paranitraniline**—Demand for paranitraniline continues good and limited spot offers are made at $1.75@$1.80 a pound. Contract quotations were $1.30@$1.35 a pound.

**Resorcin**—Prices on resorcin were a little easier for the U. S. P. quality and $25 a pound was shaded slightly on large orders. The technical was again quoted at $9 a pound.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.**

**In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.**

## Drugs and Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetanilid, C. P., bbls. | lb. | .52½ | — .55 |
| Acetone | lb. | .22½ | — .23 |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 32.00 | —35.00 |
| Aconitine, ⅛ oz. | ea. | — | — 1.60 |
| Agar Agar | lb. | .40 | — .55 |
| Alcohol, 188 proof | gal. | 2.68 | — 2.70 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P. | gal. | 2.70 | — 2.72 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | 2.76 | — 2.77 |
| Wood, ref. 95 p.c. | gal. | .90 | — .95 |
| 97 p.c. | gal. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .64 | — .65 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .65 | — .67 |
| Aldehyde, com. | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Sweet | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Meal | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Aloin | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Aluminum Acetate | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Metallic | lb. | 1.62 | — 1.65 |
| Sulphate, C.P. | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Ambergris, black | oz. | 10.00 | —15.00 |
| Grey | oz. | 22.00 | —22.75 |
| Ammonium Acetate, cryst. | lb. | .63 | — .88 |
| Benzoate | lb. | 5.20 | — 5.70 |
| Bichromate, C. P. | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Bromide, bulk | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.01 |
| Carb, Dom. | lb. | .09½ | — .10½ |
| Resub., Cubes | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Fluoride | lb. | .47 | — .52 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | — | — 1.85 |
| Iodide, U.S.P. | lb. | 4.15 | — 4.20 |
| Molybdate | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Muriate, C.P. | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |
| Nitrate, Cryst | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Gran. | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Oxalate | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Persulphate | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Amyl Acetate | gal. | 4.50 | — 4.80 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Needle powder | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur | lb. | .48 | — .48½ |
| Crimson | lb. | .72 | — .75 |
| Antipyrine, bulk | lb. | 17.00 | —18.00 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .08 | — .09½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Argols | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Arsenic, red | lb. | .65 | — .69 |
| White | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| Atropine, Alk. | oz. | 55.00 | —56.00 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 50.00 | —52.00 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Barium Carb. prec. | lb. | .15 | — .25 |
| Caustic Hydrate, C.P. | lb. | — | — .20 |
| Chlorate | lb. | — | — — |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) | | | |
| Benzine, steel bbls. | gal. | — | — .22 |
| Wood bbls. | gal. | — | — .25 |
| Benzol, pure white | gal. | .60 | — .64 |
| 90 per cent | gal. | .61 | — .64 |
| Benzonaphthol | oz. | 2.65 | — 2.85 |
| Berberine Sulphate | oz. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| Beta Napthol | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Bismuth, Citrate | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — | — 3.90 |
| 65 p.c. | lb. | — | — 3.75 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 2.80 | — 2.95 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| Subiodide | lb. | — | — 5.25 |
| Tannate | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Valerate | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Borax, in bbls. crystals | lb. | .08 | — .08¾ |
| Bordeaux, Mixture-paste | lb. | .03½ | — .06 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Bromine, bulk, technical | | — | — 1.40 |
| U. S. P. | | — | — 1.50 |
| Burgundy Pitch | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Imported | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Cadmium Bromide | lb. | — | — 4.25 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 5.25 |
| Metal sticks | lb. | — | — 1.90 |
| Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk | lb. | 11.00 | —11.25 |
| Bromide | oz. | 10.70 | —12.00 |
| Citrated | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Phosphate | lb. | 17.50 | —17.55 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 18.80 | —18.85 |
| Calcium Glycerophosphate | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | .76 | — .78 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Sulphocarbolate | lb. | 1.42 | — 1.45 |
| Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. | lb. | — | — .86½ |
| Square of 4 ounces | lb. | — | — .87½ |
| 16's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | — | — .89 |
| 24's in 1-lb. cartons | lb. | — | — .89½ |
| Cases of 100 blocks | lb. | — | — .87 |
| Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs | lb. | .85 | — .86 |
| Monobromated | lb. | 2.80 | — 2.85 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Russian | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.05 | — 4.15 |
| Carbon Dioxide | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Disulphide, technical | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Castoreum | lb. | — | — — |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .60 | — .61 |
| Chalk, prec. light, English | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Heavy | lb. | .03¾ | — .04¾ |
| Chloral Hydrate | | 1.28½ | — 1.45 |
| Charcoal Willow, pow'd | lb. | .05½ | — .06 |
| Wood, pow'd | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Chlorine liquid | lb. | .15 | — .25 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Chrysarobin | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.45 |
| Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals | oz. | — | — .59 |
| Salicylate | oz. | Nominal | |
| Sulphate | oz. | — | — .35 |
| Cinchonine, Alk. crystals | oz. | — | — .23 |
| Salicylate | oz. | Nominal | |
| Sulphate | | — | — .15 |
| Cinnabar | lb. | — | — — |
| Civet | oz. | 2.00 | — 2.15 |
| Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) | lb. | .41 | — .45 |
| Oleate | oz. | .81 | — .94 |
| Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk | oz. | 4.25 | — 4.30 |
| Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.) | lb. | — | — 1.55 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Cases, fingers | lb. | .43 | — .45 |
| Codeine, alkaloid, bulk | oz. | — | — 9.90 |
| Ounces | oz. | — | — 9.85 |
| Eighths | oz. | — | —10.05 |
| Phosphate, bulk | oz. | — | — 7.85 |
| Sulphate, bulk | oz. | — | — 8.25 |
| Collodion, U.S.P. | lb. | .31 | — .32 |
| Flexible, U.S.P. | lb. | .37 | — .42 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| Pulp, U. S. P. | lb. | .60 | — .64 |
| Spanish Apples | lb. | | — |
| Copper Chloride, pure cryst. | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Cotton Soluble | lb. | .79 | — 1.00 |
| Coumarin, refined | lb. | 9.70 | —10.00 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst | lb. | — | — .40 |
| Powdered, 99 p.c. | lb. | — | — .40½ |
| Creosote, Beechwood | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 |
| Creosote carbonate | lb. | — | — — |
| Cresol, U. S. P. | gal. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Jewelers large | lb. | .65 | — .69 |
| Small | lb. | .53 | — .54 |
| French | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Dextrin, imported, Potato | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Domestic Potato | lb. | .08 | — .09½ |
| Corn, bgs. | lb. | 3.65 | — 3.70 |
| Dover's Bowder | lb. | 2.55 | — 2.65 |
| Dragon's Blood Mass | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Reeds | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial | ea. | 3.70 | — 3.75 |
| Tabs., 5 gr. | 100s | — | — 1.05 |
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph), | | | |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | .68 | — .70 |
| Spanish | lb. | .69 | — .70 |
| Ether, U.S.P., 1900 | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| U.S.P. 1880 | lb. | .22 | — .27 |
| Washed | lb. | .18 | — .26 |
| Eucalyptol | lb. | .90 | — 1.05 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Fuller's Earth, powd. | 100 lbs. | .80 | — 1.05 |
| Gelatin, silver | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Gold | lb. | — | — — |
| Glucose | 100 lbs. | 2.45 | — 2.50 |
| Glycerin, C. P., bulk | lb. | .55 | — .56 |
| Drums and bbls. added. | | | |
| C. P. in cans | lb. | .56 | — .57 |
| Dynamite, drum included | lb. | .55 | — .55½ |
| Saponification, Loose | lb. | .42½ | — .43 |
| Soap, Lye, Loose | lb. | .38½ | — .39 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.60 |
| Goa Powder | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | 15.00 | —15.90 |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | — — |
| Salicylate | oz. | 1.55 | — 1.80 |
| Guarana | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Gun Cotton | oz. | .18 | — .20 |
| Haarlem Oil | gross | 2.95 | — 3.20 |
| Hexamethylenamine | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime | lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| Pacific Coast, 1916, prime | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | | | |
| 4 oz. bottles | gross | — | — 6.50 |
| 10 oz. bottles | gross | — | —10.25 |
| Pint bottles | gross | — | —18.00 |
| Hydroquinone | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Ichthyol | lb. | 12.00 | —17.75 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.35 |
| Iodoform, Powdered | lb. | — | — 5.00 |
| Crystals | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Iron Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.70 |
| Perchloride | lb. | .17 | — .22 |
| Sub-sulphate | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Isinglass, American | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Russian | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Kamala, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Kaolin | lb. | .02 | — .03 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indian | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Lanolin, hydrous, cans | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Anhydrous, cans | lb. | .52 | — .55 |
| Lead Carbonate, med. | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Chloride | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Licorice, Mass, Syrian | lb. | .21 | — .21½ |
| Stick, bdls., Corigliano | lb. | .30 | — .50 |
| Lithium Benzoate | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Carbonate | lb. | 1.02 | — 1.05 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| London Purple | lb. | — | — — |
| Lupulin | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.35 |
| Lycopodium | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Magnesium Carbonate, cs. | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Glycerophosphate | lb. | 4.45 | — 4.50 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls. | 100 lbs. | 1.62 | — 1.65 |
| U. S. P. | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Manganese Glycerophos | lb. | — | — 4.50 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.72 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | — | — — |
| Small flake | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Sorts | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.30 |
| Recryst | lb. | 4.00 | — 5.10 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. | ea. | 80.00 | —82.00 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | — 1.07 |
| Iodide, green | lb. | — | — 4.10 |
| Red | lb. | — | — 4.10 |
| Yellow | lb. | — | — 4.20 |
| Blue Mass | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .62 |
| Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c. | lb. | — | — .63 |
| 50 p.c. | lb | — | — .86 |
| Calomel, American | lb. | — | — 1.43 |
| Corrosive Sublimate cryst | lb | — | — 1.34 |
| Powder | lb. | — | — 1.29 |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | — | — 1.57 |
| Powder | lb. | — | — 1.67 |
| White Precipitate | lb. | — | — 1.67 |
| Powder | lb. | — | — 1.72 |
| Methylene Blue | lb. | 14.00 | —15.00 |
| Milk, powdered | lb. | .12 | — .14 |

# Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mirbane Oil, drums | lb. | .17½ | .20 |
| Morphine, sulphate, bulk | oz. | — | 7.00 |
| 1-oz. vials | oz. | — | 7.05 |
| ⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz | | — | 7.25 |
| ⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz, boxes | oz. | — | 7.30 |
| Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz | oz. | — | 7.95 |
| **Moss, Iceland** | **lb.** | **.10** | **.11** |
| Irish | lb. | .08 | .12 |
| Musk, pods, Cab. | oz. | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 15.00 | 15.75 |
| Grain, Cab | oz. | 16.00 | 16.75 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 25.00 | 25.75 |
| Druggists | oz. | 23.00 | 24.00 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 11.50 | 12.75 |
| Naphthalene, flake | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Balls | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate | lb. | .18 | .19 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .06 | .07 |
| Powdered | lb. | .10½ | .11 |
| Opium, cases | lb. | — | 12.50 |
| Jobbing lots | lb. | — | 12.55 |
| Granular | lb. | — | 13.50 |
| Powdered U. S. P. | lb. | — | 13.50 |
| **Orthoform** | **oz.** | **—** | **1.35** |
| Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. | lb. | 1.45 | 1.50 |
| Papain | lb. | 3.45 | 4.00 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. | gal | 2.50 | 2.90 |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .27 | .28 |
| Petrolatum, light amber bbls. | lb. | .03¾ | .04¼ |
| Cream | lb. | .06 | .06½ |
| Lily white | lb. | .08 | .08½ |
| Snow white | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 28.00 | 29.00 |
| **Phosphorus, yellow** | **lb.** | **—** | **.80** |
| **Red** | **lb.** | **—** | **1.00** |
| **Pilocarpine** | **oz.** | **—** | **—** |
| Piperidine | oz. | .85 | .90 |
| Piperin | oz. | .55 | .60 |
| Podophyllin, U.S.P. | oz. | 2.70 | 2.85 |
| Poppy Heads | lb. | .75 | .76 |
| **Potassium acetate** | **lb.** | **1.25** | **1.26** |
| Bicarb | lb. | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| **Bisulphate** | **lb.** | **.45** | **.60** |
| **C.P.** | **lb.** | **.75** | **.85** |
| **Bromide (bulk, gran.)** | **lb.** | **1.35** | **1.36** |
| Citrate, bulk | lb. | 1.50 | 1.52 |
| **Cyanide U. S. P.** | **lb.** | **.60** | **1.00** |
| **Glycerophosphate** | **oz.** | **2.05** | **2.10** |
| **Hypophosphite** | **lb.** | **1.50** | **1.52** |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | 3.90 |
| **Lactophosphate** | **oz.** | **—** | **.25** |
| Nitrate (Saltpeter) | lb. | .32 | .33 |
| Permanganate | lb. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| **Salicylate** | **lb.** | **3.00** | **3.25** |
| **Sulphate, pure** | **lb.** | **.50** | **.60** |
| **C.P.** | **lb.** | **.60** | **.75** |
| **Tartrate, pow'd** | **lb.** | **.75** | **.85** |
| Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls. | lb. | .03½ | .04 |
| Pyoktanin Blue | oz. | — | 2.50 |
| Quassia chips | lb. | .12 | .13½ |
| **Rasped** | **lb.** | **.10** | **.11** |
| **Powdered** | **lb.** | **.11½** | **.12** |
| Quinine, 100 oz. tins | oz. | — | .55 |
| 50-oz. tins | oz. | — | .55½ |
| 25-oz. tins | oz. | — | .56 |
| 5-oz. tins | oz. | — | .57 |
| 1-oz. tins | oz. | — | .60 |
| Second hands | oz. | .55 | .58 |
| **Amsterdam** | **oz.** | **—** | **—** |
| **German** | **oz.** | **—** | **—** |
| Java | oz. | — | .60 |
| Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins | oz. | — | .93 |
| Sulphate, tins | oz. | — | .55 |
| Resorcin crystals | lb. | 25.00 | 26.00 |
| Rochelle Salt | lb. | .34 | .35 |
| Rose Water, triple dist., dem | lb. | .59 | .62 |
| Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. | lb. | .02½ | .04 |
| Saccharin | lb. | 20.00 | 21.25 |
| Safrol | lb. | — | — |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| Salol, bulk | lb. | 2.50 | 2.55 |
| Second hands | lb. | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | .11 | .17 |
| Ground | lb. | .13 | .20 |
| Santonin, cryst., bulk | lb. | 36.00 | 42.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 37.00 | 38.00 |
| Scammony, resin | lb. | 2.50 | 2.80 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.70 | 3.00 |
| **Seidlitz Mixture** | **lb.** | **—** | **.26** |
| **Silver Chloride** | **oz.** | **.60** | **.61** |
| Nitrate, 500 oz. lots | oz. | .46⅞ | .47⅞ |
| **Sticks (Lunar Caustic)** | **oz.** | **.40** | **.41** |
| **Oxide** | **oz.** | **.96** | **1.00** |
| Soap, Castile, white, pure | lb | .15¾ | .16 |
| Marseilles, white | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| Green, pure | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .09½ | .10½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | .28 |
| Mottled, pure | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .09 | .10 |
| Sodium, Acetate | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Citrate, crystals | lb. | .60 | .62 |
| Granular U. S. P. | lb. | .70 | .72 |
| Benzoate, granulated | lb. | 8.75 | 9.00 |
| Bicarb, English | lb. | .03½ | .04 |
| Amer., f.o.b. works | lb. | .02 | .03 |
| Bromide, bulk | lb. | .72 | .76 |
| Glycerophosphate crystale | lb. | 2.55 | 2.60 |
| Hyposulphite | lb. | .01¾ | .02¼ |
| Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran. | lb. | — | 1.10 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.50 | 3.55 |
| **Phosphate, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **.05** | **.06** |
| **Recrystallized** | **lb.** | **.09** | **.12** |
| **Dried** | **lb.** | **.20** | **.28** |
| **Phosphate, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **.05** | **.05½** |
| Tungstate | lb. | — | 1.50 |
| Salicylate bulk | lb. | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Spermaceti | lb. | .23½ | .26 |
| Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. | lb. | .43 | .52 |
| Aromatic, U.S.P. | lb. | .46 | .50 |
| Ether Comp. | lb. | — | 1.65 |
| Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. | lb. | .47 | .48 |
| Starch, Corn, Pearl | lb. | 2.85 | 2.95 |
| Potato, granulated | lb. | .06 | .06½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| Storax, liquid | lb. | 2.50 | 2.60 |
| **Strontium Acetate** | **lb.** | **—** | **1.25** |
| **Bromide, granular** | **lb.** | **.80** | **.81** |
| **Iodide** | **oz.** | **.35** | **.40** |
| Nitrate | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Salicylate, U. S. P. | lb. | 2.70 | 3.00 |
| **Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk** | **oz.** | **—** | **1.08** |
| Powder | oz | — | 1.05 |
| **Glycerophosphate** | **oz.** | **—** | **2.65** |
| **Sulphate** | **oz.** | **.90** | **.95** |
| Sugar of Milk, powdered | lb. | .30 | .32 |
| **Sulphonal** | **oz.** | **.50** | **1.15** |
| **Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **15.00** | **16.00** |
| **Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **13.50** | **14.50** |
| Sulphur, bbls. | 100 lbs. | 1.95 | 2.20 |
| Flour | 100 lbs. | 2.10 | 2.50 |
| **Flowers** | **100 lbs.** | **2.30** | **2.70** |
| Roll | 100 lbs. | 1.95 | 2.25 |
| **Precipitated (Lac)** | **lb.** | **.30** | **.35** |
| **Washed** | **lb.** | **.08** | **.10** |
| **Talcum, powdered** | **lb.** | **.02** | **.04** |
| **Purified** | **lb.** | **.12** | **.15** |
| Tamarinds, bbls. | lb. | .05 | .05½ |
| Tar, Barbadoes | gal. | .25 | .30 |
| North Carolina, 1 pt. | doz. | — | .85 |
| **Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **.61** | **.63** |
| Casks | lb. | .50 | .56 |
| **Terpin Hydrate** | **lb.** | **.50** | **.54** |
| Terpineol | lb. | .75 | .90 |
| Thymol, crystals | lb. | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| Iodide | lb. | 9.75 | 10.00 |
| Tin, crystals | lb. | .30½ | .31 |
| Bichloride | lb. | .14¼ | .14¾ |
| Oxide | lb. | .50 | .52 |
| Toluol, pure | gal. | 2.25 | 3.00 |
| Commercial | gal. | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| Turpentine, Venice, True | lb. | 3.25 | 3.35 |
| Artificial | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| Spirits, See Naval Stores. | | | |
| Vanillin | oz. | .55 | .60 |
| Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl. | gal. | .53 | .56 |
| Gran. | lb. | .22 | .25 |
| Med. | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Zinc Carbonate | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Chloride | lb. | .13 | .14 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.50 | 5.75 |
| **Metallic, C.P.** | **lb.** | **.45** | **.75** |
| **Oxide** | **lb.** | **.12½** | **.14** |
| Permanganate | lb. | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — | 3.25 |
| C.P. | lb. | .15 | .18 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .06½ | .07 |

## Acids

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c. | lb. | .07 | .08 |
| Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| Benzoic, from gum | lb. | — | — |
| ex Toluol | lb. | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Boric, cryst. sacks | lb. | .11¾ | .13 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | .11¼ | .12 |
| Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. | lb. | 1.45 | 1.50 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 4.20 | 4.24 |
| Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs. | lb. | 52½ | .55 |
| 1-lb. bottles | lb. | .60 | .63 |
| 5-lb. bottles | lb. | .61 | .63 |
| 50 to 100-lb tins | lb. | .59 | .60 |
| Cinnamic | lb. | 4.90 | 6.15 |
| Chrysophanic | lb. | 6.20 | 6.35 |
| Citric, crystals. bbls. | lb. | — | .65 |
| Powder | lb. | — | .65½ |
| **Cresylic, 95@100 per cent** | **gal.** | **.75** | **.80** |
| Chromic, 85 per cent | lb. | 1.38 | 1.50 |
| German | lb. | — | — |
| Formic, Conc. | lb. | .70 | 1.00 |
| Gallic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.28 | 1.30 |
| Glycerophosphoric | lb. | 3.40 | 5.00 |
| Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150 | oz. | .22 | .29 |
| Hydrobromic, Conc. | lb. | 2.40 | 2.45 |
| Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Dilute | lb. | .85 | 1.00 |
| Hypophosphorous, 50% | lb. | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| U.S.P., 10% | lb. | .40 | .46 |
| Lactic, U.S.P. | lb. | .90 | .95 |
| Molybdic, C.P. | lb. | 6.90 | 7.40 |
| Muriatic, C.P. | lb. | .05½ | .06¾ |
| Nitric, C.P. | lb. | .06½ | .07 |
| Nitro Muriatic | lb. | .17½ | .20 |
| **Oleic, purified** | **lb.** | **.30** | **.35** |
| Oxalic, Cryst., casks | lb. | .51 | .55 |
| **Palmitic, Tech.** | **lb.** | **.55** | **.60** |
| Picric, kegs | lb. | .80 | 1.10 |
| Phosphoric | lb. | .30 | .32 |
| Pyrogalic, resublimed | lb. | 3.25 | 3.45 |
| Crystals, bottles | lb. | 3.15 | 3.35 |
| **Pyroligneous, purified** | **lb.** | **.15** | **.18** |
| **Crude** | **gal.** | **.25** | **.30** |
| Salicylic bulk | lb. | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| Stearic | lb. | .14 | .17 |
| Sulphuric, C. P. | lb. | .05 | .07 |
| **Sulphurous, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **.12** | **.14** |
| Tannic, U. S. P., bulk | lb. | — | 1.00 |
| **Tartaric Crystals** | **lb.** | **—** | **.66** |
| **Powdered, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **—** | **.65** |
| Trichloracetic | lb. | 4.35 | 4.55 |
| Valeric | lb. | 2.45 | 3.00 |

## Essential Oils

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almond, bitter | lb. | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 5.50 | 6.40 |
| Amber, crude | lb. | — | 1.00 |
| Rectified | lb. | 1.25 | 1.55 |
| Anise | lb. | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Bay | lb. | 2.35 | 2.55 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 5.95 | 6.50 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 3.25 | 3.50 |
| Bois de Rose | lb. | 3.50 | 3.80 |
| Cade | lb. | .64 | .70 |
| Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. | lb. | .82 | .88 |
| Camphor, heavy gravity | lb. | .12 | .14 |
| Japanese, white | lb. | .16 | .18 |
| Caraway | lb. | 3.45 | 3.70 |
| Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech. | lb. | 1.07 | 1.15 |
| Lead Free | lb. | 1.30 | 1.32 |
| Cedar Leaf | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| Cedar Wood | lb. | .14½ | .15½ |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy | lb. | 22.00 | 23.00 |
| Citronella, Ceylon, drums | lb. | .46 | .47 |
| Java | lb. | .80 | .84 |
| Cloves, cans | lb. | 1.23 | 1.26 |
| Bottles | lb. | 1.25 | 1.27 |
| Copaiba | lb. | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Coriander | lb. | 9.55 | 10.00 |
| Cubebs | lb. | 3.25 | 3.40 |
| Cumin | lb. | 4.20 | 4.30 |
| Erigeron | lb. | .97 | 1.02 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian | lb. | .65 | .70 |
| California | lb. | — | — |
| Fennel, sweet | lb. | 3.90 | 4.40 |
| Geranium, Algerian | lb. | 3.85 | 3.95 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 3.30 | 3.55 |
| Turkish | lb. | 3.25 | 3.65 |
| Ginger | lb. | — | 8.00 |
| Gingergrass | lb. | 2.00 | 2.15 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Juniper Berries, rect. | lb. | 15.00 | 16.00 |
| Twice rect. | lb. | 16.00 | 16.75 |
| Wood | lb. | 1.90 | 3.90 |
| Lavender flowers | lb. | 3.95 | 4.20 |
| Spike | lb. | 1.20 | 1.40 |
| Garden | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Lemon | lb. | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Lemongrass | lb. | .79 | .84 |
| Limes, distilled | lb. | 2.75 | 2.95 |
| Linaloe | lb. | 2.82 | 3.00 |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 1.20 | 1.25 |
| Malefern | lb. | — | — |
| Mustard, natural | lb. | 21.00 | 22.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | — | 23.00 |
| Neroli, bigarade | lb. | 40.00 | 58.00 |
| Petale | lb. | 50.00 | 65.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | — | 18.50 |
| Nutmeg | lb. | 1.10 | 1.12 |
| Orange, bitter, W. Indian | lb. | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Sweet, W. Indian | lb. | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Italian, sweet | lb. | 2.75 | 2.90 |

# Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origanum | lb. | .18 | — .23 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 14.40 | —15.00 |
| Pennyroyal, American | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.80 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.45 |
| Peppermint, bulk, tins | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Petit Grain, So. American | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| French | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.45 |
| Pimento | lb. | 1.72 | — 1.80 |
| Pine Needles | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Rhodium | lb. | 2.90 | — 5.00 |
| Rose, Natural | oz. | 11.50 | —14.20 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.70 | — 3.00 |
| Rosemary, French | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Safrol | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Sandalwood, East Indian | lb. | 10.20 | —12.00 |
| West Indian | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Artificial | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Savin | lb. | 5.45 | — 6.50 |
| Spearmint | lb. | 1.85 | — 1.90 |
| Spruce | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Tansy | lb. | — | — 2.15 |
| Thyme, red, French | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.55 |
| White, French | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Wine, Ethereal, light | lb. | 2.45 | — 3.00 |
| Heavy | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Wintergreen leaves, true | lb. | 3.85 | — 4.00 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.35 |
| Birch, Sweet | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.50 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Wormwood | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Ylang Ylang, Bourbon | lb. | 10.00 | —22.00 |
| Manila | lb. | — | —28.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | — | —45.00 |

### OLEORESINS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aspidium (Malefern) | lb. | — | — — |
| Capsicum | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.75 |
| Cubeb | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Ginger | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Lupulin | lb. | — | — — |
| Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) | lb. | — | — — |
| Pepper | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Mullein (so-called) | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Orris | lb. | 15.00 | —25.00 |

## Crude Drugs

### BALSAMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| South American | lb. | .62 | — .64 |
| Fir, Canada | gal. | 5.25 | — 6.50 |
| Oregon | gal. | .80 | — .85 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.60 |
| Tolu | lb. | .35 | — .37 |

### BARKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angostura | lb. | .40 | — .49 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Blackhaw, of Root | lb. | .13½ | — .15 |
| of Tree | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .19 | — .28 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .08½ | — .10 |
| Carcarilla quills | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Cinchona, red, quills | lb. | .25 | — .40 |
| Broken | lb. | .27 | — .34 |
| Yellow "quills" | lb. | — | — — |
| Broken | lb. | — | — — |
| Loxa, pale, bs. | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Powdered, bxs. | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Maracaibo, yellow, powd. | lb. | — | — — |
| Condurango | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| Cramp | lb. | .10 | — .11½ |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .08½ | — .11 |
| Select, bdls. | lb. | .16 | — .19 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Mezereon | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| White | lb. | .03 | — .05 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | .04 | — .04½ |
| Sweet | lb. | .06½ | — .07½ |
| Trieste | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Prickley Ash, Southern | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Northern | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Pomegranate | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Quebracho | lb. | .50 | — .50½ |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .11 | — .16 |
| Select | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .08 | — .08¼ |
| Cut | lb. | .15 | — .15½ |
| Crushed | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Tonga | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Wahoo of Root | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| of Tree | lb. | .12½ | — .14½ |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .07½ | — .09½ |
| White | lb. | .11 | — .14½ |
| White Pine | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| White Poplar | lb. | .03½ | — .04½ |
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .05½ | — .06½ |

### BEANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calabar | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Para | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Surinam | lb. | .65 | — .67 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, whole | lb. | 4.75 | — 6.45 |
| Cuts | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.40 |
| South American | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.40 |
| Tahiti, white label | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Green label | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |

### BERRIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | .42 | — .45 |
| XX | lb. | .47 | — .50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .49 |
| Fish | lb. | .04½ | — .05½ |
| Horse, Nettle, dry | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Juniper | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Laurel | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Poke | lb. | .09½ | — .11 |
| Prickly Ash | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Sloe | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Sumac | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |

### FLOWERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnica | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Borage | lb. | .82 | — .90 |
| Calendula | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | | — |
| Hungarian | lb. | .55 | — .59 |
| Belgian | lb. | — | — — |
| Roman | lb. | .50 | — .52 |
| Spanish | lb. | .55 | — .59 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .23½ | — .29 |
| Dogwood | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Elder | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Insect, open | lb. | | — |
| Closed | lb. | | — |
| Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | .22 | — .29 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .39 | — .43 |
| Kousso | lb. | | — |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Select | lb. | .22 | — .29 |
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .34 | — .39 |
| Malva, blue | lb. | 1.19 | — 1.25 |
| Mullein | lb. | — | — — |
| Orange | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.02 |
| Ox-Eye, Daisy | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Patchouli | lb. | .36 | — .39 |
| Poppy, red | lb. | .50 | — .53 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Valencia | lb. | 11.40 | —11.45 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | | | |

### LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite, German | lb. | — | — — |
| Balmony | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Bay, true | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Belladonna | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.70 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Broom Tops | lb. | .10 | — .14 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.22 |
| Long | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.27 |
| Cannabis Indica tops | lb. | .85 | — 2.50 |
| Catnip | lb. | .06 | — .10 |
| 'hestnut | lb. | .59 | — .64 |
| 'hiretta | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Coca, Huanuco | lb. | — | — — |
| Truxillo | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Conium | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Damiana | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Digitalis | lb. | .40 | — .60 |
| Dandelion | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .06½ | — .08 |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera | lb. | .22 | — .23½ |
| Grindelia, Robusta | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | — | — — |
| Russian | lb. | — | — — |
| Henna | lb. | 10½ | — .12 |
| Horehound | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Jaborandi | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Laurel | lb. | .05¾ | — .06 |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .49 | — .55 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| Lovage | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Matico | lb. | .23 | — .29 |
| Marjoram, German | lb. | — | — — |
| French | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Pichi | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Prince's Pine | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Plantain | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | — | — — |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Rue | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Sage, stemless, Austrian | lb | Nominal. | |
| Grinding | lb. | Nominal. | |
| Greek | lb. | .07½ | — .07¾ |
| Spanish | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Savory | lb. | — | — — |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Half leaf | lb. | .55 | — .59 |
| Siftings | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Tinnevelly | lb. | .17 | — .27 |
| Pods | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Skullcap | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .18½ | — .20 |
| Tansy | lb. | .08 | — .11 |
| Thyme | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .05½ | — .06 |
| Water Pepper | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .04½ | — .06 |
| Wintergreen | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Wormwood | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .07 | — .08 |

### ROOTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite English | lb. | .70 | — .73 |
| Powdered | lb. | .75 | — .78 |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — — |
| Alkanet | lb. | .80 | — .83 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| Whole | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| German | lb. | .19 | — .26 |
| Arnica | lb. | .49 | — .59 |
| Arrowroot, Am. | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| Bermuda | lb. | .49 | — .50 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Bamboo Brier | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Belladonna, | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.05 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Berberis, aq. | lb. | .11½ | — .12½ |
| Beth | lb. | .19 | — .25 |
| Bitter | lb | .22 | — .24 |
| Blood | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .11½ | — .14 |
| Bryonia | lb. | .50 | — .80 |
| Burdock, Imported | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| American | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.40 |
| Unbleached | lb. | .25 | — .27 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Blue | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| Colombo, whole | lb. | .12½ | — .13 |
| Comfrey, crushed | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Culver's | lb. | .10½ | — .11½ |
| Cranebill | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Powdered | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Dandelion, German | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| American | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Doggrass | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .60 | — .66 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Galangal | lb. | .09½ | — .11½ |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Gentian | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Geranium | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Bleached | lb. | .21 | — .21½ |
| Ginseng wild, Southern | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 6.50 | — 6.70 |
| Eastern | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.45 |
| Cultivated | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 5.10 | — 5.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.70 |
| Goldthread (Coptis) | lb. | .39 | — .54 |
| Helleborne, white | lb. | .40 | — .44 |
| Powdered | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Black | lb. | .30 | — .40 |

# Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 2.05 | — 2.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Rio | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Ladies' Slipper | lb. | .37 | — .39 |
| Licorice, Russian, cut | lb. | .55 | — .69 |
| Spanish, Powdered | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| Selected | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| **Lovage, Am.** | lb. | .50 | — .54 |
| Manaca | lb. | .30 | — .39 |
| Mandrake | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| **Musk, Russian** | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.90 |
| Orris, Florentine, bold | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| Verona | lb. | .12 | — .13½ |
| Finger | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.70 |
| Pareira Brava | lb. | .34 | — .39 |
| Pellitory | lb. | .35 | — .57 |
| Pink, true | lb. | .33 | — .35 |
| Pleurisy | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| **Poke** | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| **Rhatany** | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Rhubarb, Chinese | lb. | .80 | — .83 |
| High, dried | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| Cuts | lb. | .41 | — 1.60 |
| **Sarsaparilla, Honduras** | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Mexican | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Senega, Northern | lb. | .68 | — .69 |
| Southern | lb. | .69 | — .71 |
| Serpentaria | lb. | .31 | — .34 |
| **Skunk Cabbage** | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Snake, Canada, natural | lb. | .25 | — .27 |
| Stripped | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Spikenard | lb. | .11 | — .12½ |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Squill | lb. | .11½ | — .12½ |
| Stillingia | lb. | .05½ | — .06½ |
| Stone | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Unicorn false (helonias) | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| True (Aletris) | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Valerian, ,Belgian | lb. | — | — — |
| English | lb. | — | — — |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| Japanese | lb. | .28½ | — .30½ |
| Veratrum Viride | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Vervain | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .12 | — .13½ |
| Domestic | lb. | — | — — |
| **Yellow Parilla** | lb. | .06 | — .07 |

## SEEDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angelica | lb. | — | — — |
| **Anise, Levant** | lb. | .13¼ | — .14 |
| Spanish | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Star | lb. | — | — .23 |
| Canary, Spanish | lb. | .06 | — .06¼ |
| Dutch | lb. | .05 | — .05¼ |
| Smyrna | lb. | — | — — |
| South American | lb. | .05 | — .05¼ |
| Caraway | lb. | .50 | — .50¼ |
| **Cardamoms, bleached** | lb. | .80 | — 1.15 |
| Ceylon, green | lb. | — | — .48 |
| Decorticated | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Celery | lb. | .18½ | — .19 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| **Conium** | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Coriander, Natural | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Bleached domestic | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| **Cumin, Malta** | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |
| Levant | lb. | — | — .19½ |
| Mogador | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |
| Morocco | lb. | .20½ | — .21 |
| Dill | lb. | .20 | — .20½ |
| **Fennel, German, large** | lb. | .59½ | — .65 |
| French | lb. | .15 | — .15¼ |
| Roumanian, small | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Flax, whole | per bbl. | 10.50 | —10.75 |
| Ground | lb. | .05½ | — .05¾ |
| Foenugreek | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| Domestic | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Hemp, Manchurian | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| Russian | lb. | — | — — |
| **Henbane** | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| **Job's Tears, white** | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Larkspur | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .27 | — .27½ |
| Millet, natural | lb. | .03½ | — .03¾ |
| Hulled | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| **Mustard, Bari, Brown** | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Bombay | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| California, brown | lb. | .12 | — .12¼ |
| Chinese | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| **Sicily, brown** | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Dutch | lb. | .13¼ | — .13½ |
| English, yellow | lb. | .13 | — .13¾ |
| German, yellow | lb. | Nominal | |
| **Parsley** | lb. | .21 | — .21½ |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Turkish | lb. | — | — — |
| Russian | lb. | .35 | — .35¼ |
| Pumpkin | lb. | .11 | — .11½ |
| Quince, select | lb. | .74 | — .78 |
| Rape, English | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Japanese | lb. | .05¾ | — .06 |
| Sabadilla (whole) | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Stavesacre | lb. | .30 | — .33 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Strophanthus, Hispidus | lb. | — | — — |
| Kombe | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| Sunflower, large | lb. | .05¼ | — .06 |
| Small | lb. | .04¼ | — .04½ |
| Turmeric, Aleppy | lb. | — | — .09½ |
| Madras | lb. | — | — .08¾ |
| China | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| Worm, American | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Levant | lb. | .85 | — .90 |

## GUMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes, Barbadoes | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Cape | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Curacao, cases | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Socotrine, lump | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Ammoniac, tears | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Arabic, firsts | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| Seconds | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Sorts, Amber | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| White | lb. | .32 | — .33½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .23 | — .30 |
| Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.70 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .32 | — .39 |
| **Catechu** | lb. | — | — — |
| Chicle, Mexican | lb. | .60 | — 68 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Galbanum | lb. | .90 | — .97 |
| Gamboge | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Guaiac | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .83 | — .98 |
| **Kino** | lb. | .50 | — .58 |
| Locust | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Mastic | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| **Myrrh, select** | lb. | — | — .25 |
| Sorts | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Siftings | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Olibanum, siftings | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Sorts | lb. | .12½ | — .13½ |
| Tears | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Sandarac | lb. | .27½ | — .29¼ |
| Senegal, picked | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Sorts | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Spruce | lb. | .64 | — .90 |
| Thus, per bbl. | 280 lbs. | 8.55 | — 9.00 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo, first | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.20 |
| Seconds | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| Thirds | lb. | — | — — |
| Turkey, firsts | lb. | Nominal | |
| Seconds | lb. | Nominal | |
| Thirds | lb. | Nominal | |

## WAXES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bayberry | lb. | .19½ | — .21 |
| Bees, white | lb. | .40 | — .49 |
| Yellow crude | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Refined | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| Candelilla | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| Carnauba, Flor | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| No. 1 | lb. | .44 | — .45 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Ceresin Yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| White | lb. | — | — — |
| Japan | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Montan, crude | lb. | — | — — |
| Ozokerite, crude, brown | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Green | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Refined, white | lb. | — | — — |
| Refined, yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Domestic | lb. | .35 | — .35½ |
| Paraffin, refined, domestic | lb. | .06½ | — .13 |
| Foreign | lb. | — | — — |

## Heavy Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic acid 28 p.c. | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| 56 p.c. | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| 70 p.c. | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| 80 p.c. | lb. | .13 | — .13½ |
| Glacial | lb. | — | — .34 |
| Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs. | | — | — — |
| Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b | 100 lbs. | — | — — |
| Alum, ammonia, lump | lb. | .04 | — .04¼ |
| Ground | lb. | .04¼ | — .04⅜ |
| Powdered | lb. | .04⅝ | — .05½ |
| Alum chrome | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Potash, lump | lb. | — | — .06½ |
| Ground | lb. | — | — .06¾ |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .07 |
| Soda, Ground | 100 lbs. | 6.37 | — — |
| Aluminum, Sulph. low | lb. | .02½ | — .03½ |
| High Grade | lb. | .04 | — .04½ |
| Aluminum Chloride, liq. | lb. | — | — .05 |
| **Ammonia, Anhydrous** | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. | lb. | .05¼ | — .06¼ |
| 20 deg., carboys | lb. | .04¼ | — .04¾ |
| 18 deg., carboys | lb. | .03½ | — .04¼ |
| 16 deg., carboys | lb. | .03¼ | — .03¾ |
| Sal Ammoniac, gray | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Granulated, white | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Lump | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Sulphate, foreign | 100 lbs. | — | — — |
| Domestic | 100 lbs. | — | — 4.25 |
| Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| 65 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| 47 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Blanc Fixe | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Barium, chloride | ton | 90.00 | —100.00 |
| Dioxide | lb. | — | — .36 |
| Nitrate | lb. | — | — .13 |
| Barytes, floated, white | ton | 29.00 | —30.00 |
| Off color | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. | lb. | .04½ | — .07 |
| **Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.** | | 3.50 | — 3.55 |
| Carbide | ton | 73.00 | —75.00 |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | — — |
| Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | — | —14.85 |
| Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | — | —18.85 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .10 | — .12½ |
| Carbon tetrachloride | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Copper Carbonate | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .45 | — .47 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .47 |
| Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Powdered | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Copperas, f.o.b. works | 100 lbs. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Fusel Oil, crude | gal. | 3.45 | — 3.70 |
| Refined | gal. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. | lb. | .05 | — — |
| 48 p.c., in carboys | lb. | .09 | — — |
| 52 p.c. in carboys | lb. | .10 | — — |
| Lead, Acetate, brown sugar | lb. | — | — .11½ |
| White cryst. | lb. | .13 | — .13½ |
| Broken Cakes | lb. | — | — .12¾ |
| Granulated | lb. | — | — .12¾ |
| Powdered | lb. | .13¼ | — .14¼ |
| **Arsenate** | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. | lb. | — | — .07¼ |
| Red, American | lb. | — | — .07¾ |
| Foreign | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry | lb. | — | — .07 |
| in Oil, 100 lbs. or over | lb. | — | — .08 |
| English | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| White, Basic Sulphate | lb. | .06¾ | — .07 |
| Muriatic acid, | | | |
| 18 deg. carboys | lb. | .01¾ | — .01¾ |
| 20 deg. carboys | lb. | .01½ | — .01⅞ |
| 22 deg. carboys | lb. | .02⅛ | — .02¾ |
| Nitric acid, | | | |
| 36 deg. carboys | lb. | .05 | — .05¼ |
| 38 deg. carboys | lb. | .05½ | — .05¾ |
| 40 deg. carboys | lb. | .06 | — .06¼ |
| 42 deg. carboys | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. | lb. | — | — .04¾ |
| 38 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .05¼ |
| 40 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .05½ |
| 42 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .06 |
| Plaster of Paris | bbl. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| **True Dental** | bbl. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Potash, Bichromate | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| **Carbonate, calc.** | lb. | .45 | — .85 |
| Caustic, 88-92 | lb. | .87 | — .90 |
| Chlorate, cryst. | lb. | .67 | — .70 |
| Powdered | lb. | .67 | — .70 |
| Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton. | | 450.00 | —460.00 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Yellow | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Saltpetre, crude | lb. | — | — — |
| Refined | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags | lb. | .03¼ | — .03¾ |
| in bbls. | 100 bbls. | — | — — |
| Bichromate | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | — — |
| **Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.** | 100lbs. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. | 100 lbs. | — | — 5.00 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Cyanide, bulk | lb. | .87 | — .90 |
| **Hyposulphite, bbls.** | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — 1.70 |
| Kegs | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Nitrate, techn. | 100 lbs. | 3.10 | — 3.20 |
| **Refined** | lb. | — | — .04½ |
| Nitrite | lb. | — | — .14 |
| Prussiate | lb. | .38 | — .42½ |
| Salicate, 140 p.c. | lb. | .02¾ | — .03¼ |
| Silicate, liquid | lb. | .01 | — .01½ |
| **Sulphate, Glauber's salt** | 100 lbs. | .60 | — .75 |

# Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals..** | lb. | | — |
| 60 p. c. | per 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — 4.50 |
| Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York | ton | | —29.50 |
| Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore | ton | | —30.50 |
| **Sulphuric Acid** | | | — |
| 60 deg. | lb. | .03¼ | — .01 |
| 66 deg. carboys.. | per 100 lbs. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Oleum 20 p.c. | | .01¼ | — .02 |
| Battery Acid, car's | per 100 lbs. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |

## Dyestuffs

### COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Benzoic | lb. | 5.00 | —10.00 |
| Acid H | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| **Acid Metanilic** | | — | — — |
| Acid Naphthionic, white | lb. | — | — 2.20 |
| Acid Naphthosulphonic | | — | — — |
| **Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..** | | — | — — |
| Acid Sulphanilic | lb. | .60 | — 1.00 |
| p-Amidophenol | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.00 |
| p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Aniline Oil | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| Aniline Salts | lb. | .32 | — .35 |
| **Aniline for red** | lb. | — | — 1.05 |
| Anthracene (80 p.c.) | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| **Anthraquinone** | | — | — — |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | 5.00 | — 7.00 |
| Benzol, C. P. | gal. | .55 | — .60 |
| Benzol, Com. | gal. | .60 | — .65 |
| Benzidine | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.25 |
| Benzidine Sulphate | lb. | 1.65 | — 2.00 |
| **Benzylchloride** | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Chlorobenzol, contract | lb. | — | — .31 |
| **Cumidine** | | — | — — |
| **Diamidophenol** | lb. | — | —15.00 |
| o—Dianisidine | | — | — — |
| Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| **Diethylaniline** | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Dimethylaniline | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| m—Dinitrobenzene | lb. | .80 | — 1.05 |
| Dinitrochlorbenzene | lb. | .55 | — .65 |
| Dinitronaphthalene | lb. | .44 | — .75 |
| Dinitrotoluol | lb. | .60 | — .90 |
| **Dinitrophenol** | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Diphenylamine | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| **Dioxynaphthalene** | | — | — — |
| Induline | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| **Methylanthraquinone** | | — | — — |
| **p-Phenylenediamine** | lb. | 3.50 | — 5.00 |
| Naphthalene | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| **Naphthalenediamine** | | — | — — |
| **a—Naphthol** | | — | — — |
| **b—Naphthol** | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| a—Naphthylamine | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| **b—Naphthylamine** | | — | — — |
| p-Nitraniline | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.80 |
| Nitrobenzene | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| o—Nitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Nitronaphthalene | lb. | .44 | — .65 |
| Dinitronaphthalene | lb. | .44 | — 1.00 |
| **Nitronaphthol** | | — | — — |
| Nitrotoluol | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| o-Nitro-toluol | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| p-Nitro-toluol | lb. | — | — 1.70 |
| m-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.75 |
| **Phthalic Anhydride** | | — | — — |
| Pseudo-Cumol | lb. | — | — — |
| Resorcinol | lb. | — | —25.00 |
| Technical | lb. | — | — 9.00 |
| Toluidine | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| o—Toluidine, contract | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.65 |
| p—Toluidine, contract | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.90 |
| Toluol, pure | gal. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Toluol Commercial 90 p.c. | gal. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| **m—Toluylenediamine** | | — | — — |
| Xylene, pure | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Xylene, Com. | | — | — — |
| **Xylidine** | lb. | .75 | — .85 |

### COAL-TAR COLORS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Black | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.30 |
| Acid Brown | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.65 |
| Acid Fuchsin | lb. | — | — 7.00 |
| Acid Orange | lb. | 1.10 | — 2.00 |
| Acid Orange II | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Acid Orange III | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Acid Red | lb. | 2.85 | — 4.00 |
| Acid Scarlet | lb. | 2.25 | — 4.25 |
| Acid Yellow | lb. | 2.00 | — 3.00 |
| Alizarin Blue | lb. | — | — — |
| Alizarin Blue, bright | lb. | — | — — |
| Alizarin Blue, medium | lb. | — | — — |
| Alizarin Brown, conc. | lb. | — | — — |
| Alizarin Orange | lb. | — | — — |
| Alizarin Yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Alpine Red | lb. | — | — — |
| Alpine Yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Azo Carmine | lb. | — | — — |
| Azo Yellow | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Azo Yellow, green shade | lb. | — | — — |
| Azo Yellow, red shade | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Aurine | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Bismarck Brown Y | lb. | 1.85 | — 2.30 |
| Bismarck Brown F | lb. | — | — — |
| Bismarck Brown FF conc. | lb. | — | — — |
| Bismarck Brown 3R | lb. | — | — — |
| Bismarck Brown R. | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.75 |
| Bright Red | lb. | — | — — |
| Chrome Blue | lb. | — | — — |
| Chrome Red | lb. | — | — — |
| Chrysamine Yellow | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Chrysoidine | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Chrysoidine R. | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.25 |
| Chrysoidine Y | lb. | — | — 1.60 |
| Congo Red | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Crystal Violet | lb. | — | — 7.00 |
| Direct Acid Orange | lb. | — | — — |
| Direct Black | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 |
| Direct Blue | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.50 |
| Direct Sky Blue | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Direct Brown | lb. | 2.50 | — 4.00 |
| Direct Bordeaux | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Direct Fast Red | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Direct Red | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Direct Yellow | lb. | — | — 4.75 |
| Direct Fast Yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Direct Violet | lb. | 2.75 | — 5.00 |
| Fast Scarlet | lb. | — | — — |
| Fur Black, extra | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.50 |
| Fur Brown B. | lb. | 3.00 | — 6.00 |
| Fur Brown GG | lb. | — | — 8.00 |
| Green Crystals | lb. | — | — 9.50 |
| Indigo 20 p.c. paste | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Indigotine, conc. | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Indigotine, paste | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Induline | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.60 |
| Metanil Yellow | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Medium Green | lb. | — | — — |
| Methylene Blue, tech. | lb. | 5.00 | — 7.00 |
| Methyl Violet | lb. | 5.50 | — 7.50 |
| Nigrosine, Oil Sol. | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| Nigrosine, spts. sol. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Nigrosine, water sol | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Naphthol Green | lb. | — | — 6.00 |
| Naphthylamine Red | lb. | — | — — |
| Oil Scarlet | lb. | — | — 3.00 |
| Orange Y, conc. | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.50 |
| Ponceau | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Scarlet 2R | lb. | — | — 2.35 |
| Soluble Blue | lb. | 6.50 | — 8.00 |
| Sulphur Black | lb. | .75 | — 1.25 |
| Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc. | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphur Black E.S. standard | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphur Black 100 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphur Black 150 p.c. | lb. | — | — .85 |
| Sulphur Blue | lb. | 3.60 | — 4.60 |
| Sulphur Blue-Black | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphur Brown Chestnut | lb. | .28 | — .50 |
| Sulphur Green | lb. | — | — 1.75 |
| Sulphur Yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Tartrazine | lb. | — | — 2.10 |
| Wool Orange | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Victoria Blue | lb. | 16.00 | —18.00 |
| Victoria Blue base | lb. | — | —25.00 |
| Victoria Green | lb. | — | — — |
| Victoria Red | lb. | — | — — |
| Victoria Yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Yellow for wool | lb. | — | — — |

### NATURAL DYESTUFFS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annatto, fine | lb. | .32 | — .35 |
| Seed | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Carmine No. 40 | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.75 |
| Cochineal | lb. | .62 | — .65 |
| Gambier, see tanning | | | |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.75 |
| Oudes | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Guatemala | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.25 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 |
| Madras | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.25 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Nutgalls, blue Aleppo | lb. | — | — .65 |
| Chinese | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quercitron Bark, see tanning | lb. | — | — — |
| Sumac, see tanning | lb. | — | — — |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb | .10½ | — .11½ |
| Aleppey | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Pubna | lb. | — | — — |
| China | lb. | .08 | — .09 |

### DYEWOODS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barwood | lb. | — | — — |
| Camwood, chips | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Fustic, sticks, | ton | 18.00 | —20.00 |
| Chips | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Hypernic, chips | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Logwood, sticks | ton | 18.00 | —40.00 |
| Chips | lb. | .03 | — .05 |
| Quercitron, see tanning | | | |
| Red Saunders, chips | lb. | .15 | — .17 |

### EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archil, double | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Barberry, French | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning | | | |
| Rangoon, boxes | lb. | .09 | — .11 |
| Liquid | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Tablet | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | — | — — |
| English | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Concentrated | lb. | — | — — |
| Flavine | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Fustic | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Gall | lb. | — | — — |
| Hematine | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Crystals | lb. | .30 | — .34 |
| Hypernic, liquid | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Solid | lb | — | — .37 |
| Logwool, solid | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| 51 deg. Twaddle | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Contract | lb. | — | — — |
| Osage Orange— | | | |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Paste | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quebracho, see tanning | | | |
| Quercitron | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Sumac, see tanning | | | |

### MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albumen, Egg | lb. | .76 | — .80 |
| Blood, imported | lb. | .36 | — .42 |
| Doemstic | lb. | .32 | — .42 |
| Prussian blue | lb. | — | — — |
| Soluble | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | .11 | — .15 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .22 | — .28 |

### RAW TANNING MATERIALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algarobilla | ton | 140.00 | —150.00 |
| Divi-Divi | ton | 52.00 | —55.00 |
| Hemlock Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Mangrove African, 38 p.c. | ton | 55.00 | —57.00 |
| Mangrove Bark, S. A. | ton | 28.00 | —38.00 |
| Myrobalans | ton | 58.00 | —62.00 |
| Oak Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Ground | ton | — | —17.50 |
| Quercitron Bark No. 1 | ton | — | —50.00 |
| No. 2 | ton | — | —28.00 |
| Sumac, Sicily, 27% tan | ton | 75.00 | —80.00 |
| Virginia, 20% tan | ton | — | —48.00 |
| Valonia Cups | ton | — | — — |
| Valonia Beard | ton | — | — — |
| Wattle Bark | ton | 57.00 | —58.00 |

### TANNING EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls. | lb. | .02¼ | — .02¾ |
| Clarified, 25% tan. bbls | lb. | .02½ | — .03 |
| Crystals, ordinary | lb. | — | — — |
| Clarified | lb. | — | — — |
| Drumtan, 25% tan | lb. | .02½ | — .03 |
| Gambier, 25% tan | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Common | lb. | .11 | — .11½ |
| Cubes No. 1 | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Hemlock, 25% tan | lb. | .03½ | — .04¼ |
| Larch, 25% tan | lb. | .03 | — .03¾ |
| Crystals, 50% tan | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Mangrove, 55% tan | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Liquid, 25% tan | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids | lb. | .01¼ | — .02½ |
| Myrobalans,liquid, 23-25% tan | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Solid, 50% tan | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan | lb. | .03¾ | — .04½ |
| Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| 35-37% tan, untreated | lb. | .05¾ | — .06½ |
| 35-37% tan, bleaching | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Solid, 65% tan, ordinary | lb. | .07½ | — .08½ |
| Clarified | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids | lb. | .01 | — .01¼ |
| Sumac, liquid, 25% tan | lb. | .06 | — .12 |
| Valonia, solid, 65% tan, | lb. | nominal | |

## Oils

### ANIMAL AND FISH

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cod, Newfoundland | gal. | .77 | — .79 |
| Domestic, prime | gal. | .75 | — .76 |
| Cod Liver, Newfoundland | bbl. | 72.00 | —76.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | 115.00 | —125.00 |
| Degras, American | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| English | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| Neutral | lb. | — | — — |
| **Herring** | gal. | — | — — |
| Horse | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Lard, prime, winter | gal. | 1.29 | — 1.30 |
| Off Prime | gal. | 1.09 | — 1.10 |
| Extra, No. 1 | gal. | .97 | — .98 |
| No. 1 | gal. | .93 | — .94 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .86 | — .87 |
| Menhaden, Northr. crude | gal. | — | — — |
| South, crude, f.o.b. plant | lb. | .66 | — .69 |
| Brown, strained | gal. | .72 | — .73 |

# Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Menhalen, Sth. Lt., str'd | gal | .74 | — .75 |
| Yellow, bleached | gal. | .76 | — .77 |
| White, bl'ch'd, winter | gal | .78 | — .79 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | 1.19 | — 1.25 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | 1.14 | — 1.17 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | 1.09 | — 1.14 |
| Prime | gal. | .99 | — 1.04 |
| Dark | gal. | .89 | — .90 |
| Oleo Oil | lb. | .15 | — .18½ |
| Porpoise, body | gal. | — | — — |
| Jaw | gal. | — | — — |
| Red, (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .08⅛ | — .09⅛ |
| Saponified | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Seal, white | gal. | — | — — |
| Sod Oil | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test | gal. | .91 | — .92 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | .89 | — .90 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test | gal. | .87 | — .88 |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | .13¼ | — .14 |
| Double pressed | lb. | .14¼ | — .15 |
| Triple pressed | lb. | .15¾ | — .16 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | 1.03 | — 1.04 |
| Prime | gal. | 1.02 | — 1.03 |
| Whale, Bleached | gal. | .78 | — .79 |
| Extra bleached, winter | gal. | .80 | — .81 |

## VEGETABLE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castor, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .15 | — .15¼ |
| Cases | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .14½ | — .15 |
| Chaulmoogra | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Cochin, domestic | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Cochin, imported | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Domestic, tanks | lb. | .13 | — .13¼ |
| Copra | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Corn, refined, bbls. | | 13.76 | —13.81 |
| Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills | gal. | .85 | — .86 |
| Summer, yellow | gal. | .12¾ | — .13 |
| Summer, white | gal. | — | — — |
| Winter yellow | gal. | — | — — |
| Croton | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Linseed, raw, car lots | gal. | — | — .95 |
| 5 bbl. lots | gal. | — | — .96 |
| Boiled, 5 bbl. lots | gal. | — | — .97 |
| Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, | gal. | — | — .98 |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Foots | gal. | .10 | — .10¼ |
| U. S. P. | gal. | 1.80 | — 1.95 |
| Palm Lagos | lb. | .12¾ | — .13 |
| Commercial | lb. | .11¾ | — .13 |
| Prime, red | lb. | .12¾ | — .12½ |
| Palm Kernel, domestic | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Palm Kernel, imported | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Peanut Oil, edible | gal. | 1.03 | — 1.05 |
| Pine Oil, white steam | gal. | .65 | — .75 |
| Yellow | gal. | .50 | — .60 |
| Poppy | gal. | — | — — |
| Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls. | gal. | — | — — |
| Blown | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.02 |
| Refined | gal. | .96 | — .97 |
| Rosin oil, first rect. | gal. | — | — .39 |
| Second | gal. | — | — .41 |
| Third | gal. | — | — .58 |
| Sesame, domestic | gal. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Imported | gal. | — | — — |
| Soya Bean, English | lb. | — | — — |
| Manchurian | lb. | .11¾ | — .12¼ |
| Tar Oil, gen. dist. | gal. | .50 | — .55 |
| Commercial | gal. | .40 | — .45 |

## MINERAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test | gal. | .13½ | — .14 |
| 29 gravity, 15 cold test | gal. | .14 | — .15 |
| Summer | gal. | .13 | — .14 |
| Cylinder, light filtered | gal. | .21 | — .26 |
| Dark, filtered | gal. | .18 | — .19 |
| Extra cold test | gal. | .26 | — .30 |
| Dark steam refined | gal. | .15 | — .18 |
| Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. | gal. | .26½ | — .27 |
| Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity | gal. | .21½ | — .22 |
| White 30@31 gravity | gal. | .33 | — .34 |
| Paraffin, high viscosity | gal. | .29½ | — .30 |
| 903@865 sp. gr. | gal. | .18½ | — .22 |
| Red Paraffin | gal. | .18 | — .19 |
| Spindle, filtered | gal. | .28 | — .35 |
| No. 200 | gal. | 24 | — .25 |
| No. 100 | gal. | .23½ | — .24 |
| No. 110 | gal. | .23 | — .23½ |

# Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits Turpentine in bbls. | gal | .52 | — .52½ |
| Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. | gal. | .47 | — .48 |
| Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. | gal. | .43 | — .44 |
| Pitch, prime | 200 lb. bbl. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Tar, pure | 50-gal. bbls. | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Rosin, com. to g'd | 280-lb-bbl. | 6.60 | — 6.65 |

## SHELLAC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. C. | lb. | .46 | — .46½ |
| Diamond "I" | lb. | .44 | — .44½ |
| V. S. O. | lb. | .45 | — .46½ |
| Fine orange | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| Second orange | lb. | .40 | — .40½ |
| T. N. | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| A. C. Garnet | lb. | .37 | — .37½ |
| Button | lb. | .41 | — .42 |
| Regular, bleached | lb. | .39½ | — .40½ |
| Bone, Dry | lb. | .48 | — .49 |

## SPICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Canton, rolls | lb. | .12¾ | — .13 |
| Saigon, rolls | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Capsicum, Japan | lb. | .12½ | — .13 |
| Bombay | lb. | .10 | — .10¼ |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Chillies, Japan | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Mombassa | lb. | .30 | — .30¼ |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .26 | — .26¼ |
| Cloves, Amboyna | lb. | — | — .26 |
| Penang | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Zanzibar | lb. | .17½ | — .17¾ |
| Ginger, Jamaica | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Ginger, grinding | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| African | lb. | .09½ | — .09¾ |
| Cochin | lb. | .10¼ | — .11 |
| Japan | lb. | .08 | — .08¾ |
| Mace, Banda | lb. | .56 | — .56¾ |
| Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .53 | — .53½ |
| Nutmegs, 110s | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| Paprika, Spanish | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Hungarian | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Pepper, black, Sing. | lb. | .20 | — .20½ |
| White | lb. | .23½ | — .24 |
| Pimento | lb. | .05¼ | — .06¼ |

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas | | — | —42.50 |
| f.o.b. New Orleans | | — | — — |
| Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta | | 37.50 | —38.00 |
| Columbia | | — | —39.00 |
| New Orleans | ton | 38.00 | —41.00 |
| Corn Cake | short ton | 39.00 | —40.00 |
| Meal | short ton | 41.00 | —42.00 |
| Linseed cake, dom. | short ton | 47.50 | —48.00 |
| Linseed Meal | short ton | — | —49.00 |

## SALT PRODUCTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt, fine | 280 lb. bbls. | — | — 2.23 |
| | 200 lb. sacks | — | — 1.39 |
| Turk's Island— Coarse | 140-lb. bags | — | — 1.08 |
| Mineral | 140-lb. bags | — | — 1.08 |
| Salt Cake, bulk | lb. | — | — .75 |

## MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centrifugals— Prime | gal. | .38 | — .40 |
| Open kettle | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Blackstrap | gal. | .17½ | — .20 |
| Sugar Syrup, common | gal. | .18 | — .22½ |
| Medium | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Fancy | lb. | .35 | — .43 |
| Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Clover, lower grades | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Buckwheat ext. | | .06½ | — .07 |
| Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. | lb. | — | — 3.21 |

## COCOA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accra | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| Bahia | lb. | .11¾ | — .13½ |
| Caracas | lb. | .15¼ | — .16 |
| Hayti | lb. | .11¼ | — .12 |
| Maracaibo | lb. | .17½ | — .18 |
| Trinidad | lb. | — | — — |

## REFINED SUGAR

### (Prices in Barrels)

| | Ar- | Fed- | War- | Amer. | Nat. | bu'le | eral | ner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powdered | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | | | |
| XXXX | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | | | |
| Confectioners A | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.10 | — | 7.10 | | | |
| Fine gran. | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | | | |

## NEW INCORPORATIONS

Brewster and Robbins Company, South River, N. J.; capital, $100,000; to manufacture chemical and pharmaceutical products; A. Wheeler Palmer, East Orange, N. J.; John J. Riordan, Arthur Cunningham, Brooklyn.

Jones Brothers Company, Inc., Eddyville, N. Y.; capital $4,010,000, (tax paid $2,005;) chemicals, spices, extracts, tea, coffee, baking powders, cultivating; J. D. Kingsbury, H. L. Jones, M. B. Dean, 120 Broadway, Manhattan.

Fay and Youngs, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; capital, $20,000; drugs, chemicals; M. L. Youngs, C. P. and C. L. Fay, 159 South Second avenue, Mount Vernon.

Wallace Laboratories, Inc., Inwood, N. Y.; capital, $15,000; chemists, druggists; C. Smith, F. R. Merrall, G. S. Wallace, 148 Bay 22nd street, Brooklyn.

Forman Trading Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; chemists, druggists; T. G. Sattler, H. V. Williams, K. E. Behrens, 6 Church street.

Druggists Own Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital, $20,000; Levi H. Fuller, E Harvey, William F. Hoig.

Reid Drug Company, Atmore, Ala.; capital, $3,000; W. C. Reid, Alma Reid, J. E. McCoy, Atmore.

Air Reduction Company, of New Jersey, Jersey City; capital, $150,000; to manufacture and deal in oxygen, nitrogen and liquid air; C. H. Jarvis, Philip L. Nieser, Jersey City; John R. Turner, Basking Ridge, N. J.

Albert A. Plock Drug Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $6,000; debt limit, $4,000; A. A. Plock, F. A. Plock, J. K. Claxton.

Kingsport Drug Company, Kingsport, Tenn.; capital, $10,000; A. S. Minor, B. C. Cochran, T. C. Warrick, E. W. Tipton, A. E. Fuller.

California Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; capital, $100,000, subscribed, $500; Edmund Peycke, A. H. Peycke, C. A. Manning, L. L. Selby, P. B. Selby.

Pacific Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; capital, $20,000, subscribed, $40; C. C. Vick, C. H. Wentz, J. T. Dawson, S. Boris.

Woodbury-Payne Corporation, New York; capital, $100,000; soaps, toilet, proprietary articles; F. D. Hayden, W. A. Woodbury, S. R. Payne, 100 Fifth avenue.

The Wisconsin Process Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture chemicals; A. U. Stetum, L. E. Fichau, E. W. Passmore.

Buchi-Sand Drug Company, Nashville, Tenn.; capital, $12,500; H. A. Buchi, J. B. Sand, William Hume, C. D. Cornelius, John T. Hayes.

Amber Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, $30,000; chemicals, drugs; C. G. Francis, A. L. Bykeefer, A. B. Sinclair, 15 Wall street.

Weiss Drug Company, Inc, New York; capital, $16,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints; S. Strauss, N. C. and A. Weiss, 546 West 147th street.

L. R. Burch and Company, Inc., New York; capital, $50,000; chemicals, glues, starches, similar products, T. E. Anderson, L. R. Burch, E. Bassinger, 30 Broad street.

# Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market**

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acacia, select, white | lb. | .50 — .55 |
| 1st select powdered | lb. | .55 — .60 |
| Fine granulated 1st | lb. | .55 — .60 |
| Seconds | lb. | .45 — .50 |
| Sorts, Amber | lb. | .22 — .24 |
| Sorts, sfted, white | lb. | .30 — .33 |
| Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | — — 2.00 |
| Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4 | oz. | — — 1.00 |
| Acetanilid | lb. | .65 — .75 |
| Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14 | lb. | 3.00 — 3.50 |
| 1 oz. s.v 7 | oz. | .25 — .30 |
| Acetone, Pure C. P., med. | lb. | .35 — .40 |
| Technical | lb. | .30 — .35 |
| Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths | | |
| In 2 ounce boxes | | — — — |
| In 4 ounce boxes | | — — — |
| In 16 ounce boxes | ea. | — — 3.50 |
| Acetphenetidin, U. S. P. | oz | 2.75 — 3.00 |
| Acetozone, P., D. & Co. | oz. | 5.25 — 6.00 |
| Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040) | lb. | .13 — .16 |
| U. S. P., 36 p.c. | lb. | .16 — .17 |
| U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c. | lb. | .28 — .40 |
| Arsenic, powd. | lb. | .85 — 1.00 |
| Arsenous, U. S. P. powd. | lb. | .25 — .30 |
| Benzoic, Eng., true | oz. | .90 — 1.05 |
| From Toluol | lb. | 10.00 —10.50 |
| Boracic, cryst. | lb. | .13½— .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 — .22 |
| Impalp | lb. | .25 — .30 |
| Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7 | oz. | — — .30 |
| Butyric, 100 p.c. | lb. | 3.00 — 3.25 |
| Cacodylic | oz. | — 2.00 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 5.75 — 5.85 |
| Carbolic, cryst., bulk | lb. | .56 — .57 |
| 10 and 25-lb. cans | lb. | .59 — .62 |
| 1-lb. bottles | lb. | 65. — .70 |
| Crude, 10-95 p.c. | gal. | .40 — .80 |
| Carminic, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — — .60 |
| Chloracetic, 1-oz. v. | oz. | .35 — .40 |
| Chromic, 1-oz. v. | oz. | .20 — .25 |
| 1-lb. | lb. | 1.80 — 2.00 |
| C. P. | oz. | — — .25 |
| Chrysophanic, true, v. | oz. | .50 — .55 |
| Cinnamic, pure | lb. | — — 8.00 |
| Synthetic v | oz. | — — — |
| Natural, 1 oz. v. | oz. | — — — |
| Citric, cryst. (kegs) | lb. | .66½— .67½ |
| Less than keg | lb. | .70 — .75 |
| Granulated | lb. | .75 — .85 |
| Cresylic | lb. | .90 — 1.00 |
| Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | — — — |
| Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot. | lb. | — — 1.25 |
| | oz. | — — .18 |
| Gallic | oz. | .17 — .19 |
| ¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons | lb. | 1.68 — 1.76 |
| Glycerophosphoric | oz. | .30 — .50 |
| Hippuric | oz. | — — — |
| Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50 | oz. | .35 — .40 |
| Hydrobrom, conc., v. | oz. | .12 — .15 |
| Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. | oz. | .06 — .08 |
| | lb. | .70 — .75 |
| Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P. | oz. | .10 — .12 |
| Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot. | lb. | — — 2.30 |
| 52 p.c., ceres, bt. | lb. | — — .80 |
| Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent | oz. | .12 — .15 |
| U. S. P., 10 p.c. | oz. | .06 — .08 |
| Iodic | oz. | — — 1.25 |
| Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v. | oz. | .25 — .30 |
| | lb. | 4.20 — 4.60 |
| Dilute | oz. | .12 — .15 |
| Molybdic C. P. | lb. | 6.00 —11.00 |
| Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | — — 2.00 |
| Monochloracetic, crys. | oz. | .20 — .25 |
| Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½) | lb. | .06 — .08 |
| C. P. Hydrochloric | lb. | .16 — .18 |
| Nitric, 36 deg. carb. | lb. | .07 — .08 |
| 36 deg., less | lb. | .12 — .14 |
| 38 deg., carboy | lb. | .08½— .09 |
| 38 deg., less | lb. | .13 — .15 |
| C.P., carboy | lb. | — — .10 |
| C. P. less | lb. | .15 — .20 |
| Nitro-Muriatic | lb. | .25 — .30 |
| Oleic, purified | lb. | .30 — .35 |
| Oxalic | lb. | .58 — .60 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 — .75 |
| Acid, Palmit (Technical) | lb. | .65 — .70 |
| Phosphomolybdic | oz. | .80 — .85 |
| Phosphoric, diluted | lb. | .18 — .20 |
| U. S. P., 1880, p.c. | lb. | .40 — .50 |
| Syrup, 85 per cent | lb. | .45 — .47 |
| Glacial sticks | lb. | 1.85 — 2.00 |
| Phthalic | oz. | — — .60 |
| Picric | lb. | 2.50 — 3.00 |
| Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans | lb. | 4.30 — 4.50 |
| 1 oz. v. | oz. | .17 — .40 |
| Pyroligneous, purified | lb. | .20 — .25 |
| Crude | gal. | .30 — .40 |
| Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons | lb. | 1.35 — 1.40 |
| Bulk | lb. | 1.30 — 1.35 |
| From Gaultheria, oz. | v. | .40 — .45 |
| Succinic, crys. | oz. | .45 — .55 |
| Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.) | oz. | — — .25 |
| Sulphosalicylic | oz. | .65 — .75 |
| Sulphuric, Aromatic | lb. | .45 — .50 |
| Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) | lb. | — — .03 |
| Less | lb. | .07 — .08 |
| C. P. | lb. | .15 — .17 |
| Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n. | lb. | .14 — .18 |
| Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart. | lb. | .60 — 1.10 |
| Medicinal | lb. | 1.25 — 1.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | .74 — .83 |
| Tartaric cryst. | lb. | .75 — .78 |
| Powdered | lb. | .74 — .77 |
| Trichloracetic | lb. | .37 — .40 |
| Valeric, 1 oz. v. | oz. | .50 — .55 |
| Acidol | oz. | — — .60 |
| Acoin | oz. | — — 3.50 |
| Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b. | lb. | — — — |
| Leaves, German | lb. | .22 — .28 |
| Powdered | lb. | .28 — .34 |
| Root English | lb. | — — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | — — 1.00 |
| Root German | lb. | .80 — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 — 1.10 |
| Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v. | ea. | 1.75 — 2.25 |
| Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. | ea. | — — 1.00 |
| Cryst., 15 gr. v. | ea. | — — .80 |
| Adalin | oz. | .75 — .90 |
| Adamon | oz. | — — 1.20 |
| Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous | lb. | .70 — .75 |
| Hydrous | lb. | .60 — .70 |
| (See also Lanoline) | | |
| Adonidin, 15 gr. tube | gr. | — — .20 |
| Adrenalin, 1 gr. v. | oz. | — — .85 |
| Chlo. Solution | oz. | — — .85 |
| Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl. | ea. | —10.00 |
| 1 oz. | ea. | — — .75 |
| Agar Agar | lb. | 55 — .65 |
| Agaric, white | lb. | — — 1.25 |
| Agaricin | oz. | 5.00 — 5.50 |
| Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each | lb. | Nominal |
| 4-oz. | oz. | Nominal |
| 2-oz. | ea. | — — .40 |
| Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. | lb. | — — 3.00 |
| Agurin | oz. | — — 1.70 |
| 10-10 gramme tubes in box. | ea. | — — .75 |
| Airol | oz. | — — 1.15 |
| Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol. | lb. | — — 1.00 |
| Alcohol, Absolute | gal. | 5.00 — 5.50 |
| Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls. | gal. | 2.80 — 2.85 |
| Less | gal. | 2.95 — 3.10 |
| Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. | gal. | 2.78 — 2.79 |
| Less | gal. | 2.90 — 3.05 |
| Denatured, bls., & ½ bls. | gal. | .70 — .75 |
| Methylic (Wood) bbls. | gal. | .90 — .95 |
| Aldehyde, Commercial | lb. | .70 — .80 |
| Aletrin (Resinoid) | oz. | .55 — .90 |
| Alkanet root | lb. | .95 — 1.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.00 — 1.10 |
| Almond meal | lb. | .35 — .55 |
| Almonds, Bitter, shelled | lb. | .43 — .53 |
| Sweet Jordan | lb. | 43. — .53 |
| Aloes, Barbadoes, true | lb. | 1.25 — 1.30 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.40 — 1.45 |
| Cape | lb. | .14 — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 — .27 |
| Curacao, gourds | lb. | .33 — .37 |
| Bulk | lb. | .13 — .18 |
| Socotrine, True | lb. | .35 — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 — .52 |
| Purified | lb. | .75 — 1.00 |
| Aloin, 1 oz. v. | oz. | .10 — .12 |
| Alphozone | oz. | 3.00 — 4.00 |
| Althea Root | lb. | .45 — .55 |
| Althea Root, cut | lb. | .75 — .85 |
| Allspice, clean | lb. | .10 — .12 |
| Alum, Ammonia, bbls. | lb. | .05 — .06 |
| Dried, 1 lb. carton | lb. | .20 — .28 |
| Ground, bbls. or less | lb. | .06 — .10 |
| Powdered, bbls. or less. | lb. | .07 — .12 |
| Alum Chrome | lb. | .60 — .65 |
| Alum, Potash, gran. pure | lb. | .15 — .18 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .13 — .16 |
| Sodic, Technical | lb. | .45 — .50 |
| Aluminum Acetate | lb. | .90 — 1.00 |
| Chloride, crys. | lb. | .90 — 1.00 |
| Hydroxide, U.S.P. | lb. | .40 — .50 |
| Metallic, powdered | oz. | .19 — .23 |
| Phenolsulphonate | oz. | — — .80 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — — 2.40 |
| Sulphate, Com'l. | lb. | .09 — .12 |
| Cryst., C.P. | lb. | .40 — .45 |
| Purified | lb. | .29 — .32 |
| Alumnol | lb. | — — 5.50 |
| Alypin | oz. | — — — |
| Ambergris, Black | dr. | 2.00 — 2.40 |
| Ambergris, Gray | dr. | 3.00 — 3.50 |
| Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon) | oz. | — — 2.50 |
| Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl. | | Nominal |
| 1-oz. bottle incl. | oz. | .65 — .75 |
| Ammonia Water, 16 deg. | lb. | .05 — .07 |
| 20 deg. | lb. | .07 — .09½ |
| 26 deg., Conc. | lb. | .08 — .14 |
| Ammoniac, Gum, tears | lb. | .35 — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | — — .75 |
| Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. | oz. | .10 — .12 |
| Arsenate | oz. | — — .16 |
| Bichromate | lb. | 1.10 — 1.32 |
| Bitartrate | lb. | .75 — 1.00 |
| Benzoate | oz. | — — .40 |
| Bromide, 1 lb. bottles | lb. | 1.10 — 1.25 |
| Carbonate, Jars | lb. | .15 — .18 |
| Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot. | lb. | .29 — .37 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 — .20 |
| Citrate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | .12 — .15 |
| Fluoride | lb. | 1.05 — 2.10 |
| Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95) | oz. | .15 — .18 |
| Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15 | lb. | — — .30 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.25 — 5.55 |
| Molybdate | oz. | .45 — .52 |
| Muriate | lb. | .19 — .23 |
| Com'l Gran. | lb. | .17 — .21 |
| C. P. Gran. | lb. | .27 — .28 |
| Powdered | lb. | .22 — .26 |
| Nitrate, cryst. | lb. | .22 — .25 |
| Granulated | lb. | .22 — .25 |
| Nitroferrocyanide | lb. | — — 6.50 |
| Oxalate, 1 lb. bots. | lb. | 1.10 — 1.33 |
| Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 | lb. | .90 — 1.00 |
| 1 oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | — — .10 |
| Phenolsulphonate | oz. | .16 — .18 |
| Phosphate, 1 lb. bots. | lb. | .45 — .55 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 2.00 — 2.30 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .09 — .16 |
| Pure, resub. | lb. | .20 — .25 |
| Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb. | | 1.90 — 2.00 |
| 1 oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | — — .20 |
| Tartrate (neutral) | lb. | .95 — 1.10 |
| Valerate, U.S.P. | lb. | — —13.00 |
| Ammonol | oz. | — — 1.00 |
| Amyl Acetate | gal. | 5.75 — 6.75 |
| Technical | lb. | .70 — .80 |
| Nitrate, sealed tube | oz. | — — .43 |
| Nitrite, sealed tube | oz. | — — .35 |
| Anaesthesin | oz. | — — 3.00 |
| Angelica Root, foreign | lb. | .30 — .40 |
| Seed | lb. | .95 — 1.00 |
| Anise Seed | lb. | .20 — .25 |
| Star | lb. | .30 — .35 |
| Angostura Bark | lb. | 50 — .55 |
| Annato Seed | lb. | .15 — .20 |
| Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles | ea. | — — .60 |
| Anticol | oz. | — — .50 |
| Antifebrin | oz. | — — .17 |
| Antimony, arsenate | oz. | — — .25 |
| Arsenite | oz. | — — .30 |
| Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 | lb. | — — .34 |
| (Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle | lb. | .25 — .30 |
| Antimony Oxide, white | lb. | — — .60 |
| Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral) | lb. | 1.40 — 1.45 |
| Antipyrine | oz. | 1.25 — 1.60 |
| Apiol, liquid, green | oz. | — — 25 |
| Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — — 4.50 |
| Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v. | ea. | — — — |
| Crystals, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | — —25.35 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .18 — .23 |
| Powdered | lb. | .23 — .28 |
| Argyol | oz. | — — 1.50 |
| Aristochin (Bayer) | oz. | — — 2.20 |
| Aristol, Bayer | oz. | — — 1.80 |
| Arnica Flowers | lb. | 1.55 — 1.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.65 — 1.70 |
| Root | lb. | .65 — .70 |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrowroot, Amer. | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Bermuda, true | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Jamaica | lb. | — | — — |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb. | lb. | .34 | — .37 |
| Arsenic, Bromide, cryst | oz. | .36 | — .40 |
| Chloride | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Iodide | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| White, pow'd com'l | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Yellow (Orpiment) | lb. | .35 | — .80 |
| Powdered, Medic. | lb. | .38 | — .90 |
| Asafetida, good fair | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Asbestos | lb. | .25 | — .40 |
| Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr. | | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Cryst, 15 gr. | ea. | — | — 3.25 |
| Aspirin | oz. | — | — .85 |
| 25 oz. lots | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12 | doz. | — | — 1.68 |
| Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24 | doz. | — | — 3.12 |
| Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12 | doz. | — | — 1.44 |
| Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24 | doz. | — | — 2.64 |
| Tablets, per 100 | | — | — .88 |
| Atophan (S. & G.) | oz. | — | — — |
| Atramin | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Atropine, 1 gram | | 2.80 | — 3.00 |
| Sulphate, 1 gram | | 2.60 | — 2.75 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Balmony Leaves, Pressed | lb. | — | — .28 |
| Balsam Fir, Canada | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Oregon | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.45 | — 4.00 |
| Tolu | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Baptisin (Resinoid) | oz. | .45 | — .70 |
| Barium Carb., prec., pure | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| C. P., 1 lb. bots | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Chloride 1-lb. bots. | lb. | .25 | — .42 |
| Cyanide, techn. | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Dioxide, Anhydrous | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Hydroxide, pure, crys | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Iodide | oz. | — | — .55 |
| Nitrate, powdered | lb. | .22 | — .27 |
| Pure, 1 lb. bots | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) | lb. | .07 | — .10 |
| Pure precip. | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Sulphate, for X-ray diag | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| | oz. | — | — .10 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | — | — .24 |
| Bayberry Bark, select | lb. | .12 | — .17 |
| Bay Laurel Leaves | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. | gal. | — | — 1.80 |
| Less | gal. | 2.05 | — 2.50 |
| Beans, Calabar | lb. | .38 | — .42 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Para | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Surinam | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, long | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.50 |
| Short | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.75 |
| Cuts | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.50 |
| So. American | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Tahiti | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Bebeerine hydrochlor | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Sulphate | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.15 |
| Bulk | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Root, German | lb. | 3.60 | — 3.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.00 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | 7.50 | — 9.50 |
| Benzanilide | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Benzine | gal. | .30 | — .40 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.15 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Powdered | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Benzonaphthol | oz. | — | — 2.00 |
| Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. | ea. | — | — — |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Berberine Phosphate | lb. | — | — — |
| Berberis Aquifolium | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.) | oz. | — | — 3.50 |
| Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. | lb | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| | oz. | .22 | — .25 |
| Betin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — — |
| Bismuth, Betanaph | oz. | — | — .43 |
| Bromide | oz. | — | — .43 |
| Citrate and Ammonium | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.65 |
| Formic-iodide | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Glycerite, N.F. | lb. | — | — 1.80 |
| Hydroxide, powd. | lb. | — | — 5.05 |
| Oleate, 50 p.c. | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Oxychloride | lb. | — | — 4.35 |
| Phenolsulphonate | lb. | — | — 9.30 |
| Phosphate | lb. | — | — 5.20 |
| Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Acid, 40 p.c. | lb. | — | — 4.75 |
| Sub-benzoate | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.50 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.60 | — 3.80 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 3.55 | — 3.85 |
| Subiodide | lb. | 5.85 | — 6.90 |
| Sublactate | lb. | — | — — |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.25 |
| Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 5.20 |
| Tannate | oz. | .30 | — .32 |
| Valerate | oz. | .60 | — .70 |
| Blackhaw Bark | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Bloodroot | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Blue Mass (Blue Pill) | lb. | .72 | — .77 |
| Powdered | lb. | .77 | — .82 |
| Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate). | | | |
| Bone, Cuttlefish | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Jeweler's | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Boneset, Leaves and Tops | lb. | — | — .20 |
| Borax, Refined | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Powdered | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Bromalin | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Bromine | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| Bromoform | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Broom Tops | lb. | .18 | — .30 |
| Brucine | oz. | — | — 1.75 |
| Bryony Root | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Buchu Leaves, long | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Short | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Buckthorn Bark | lb. | .44 | — .48 |
| Buds Balm or Gilead | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Cassia | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Burdock Root, Crushed | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Seed | lb. | — | — .34 |
| Cacao Butter, bulk | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Baker's A and white | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Dutch | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Huyler's 12 lb. box | lb. | .55 | — .65 |
| Cadmium Bromide | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| 1 oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | — | — .30 |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | — 2.80 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 5.75 |
| Metal, sticks | lb. | — | — 2.15 |
| Nitrate | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.30 |
| Caffeine, pure | lb. | 13.00 | —13.50 |
| | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.08 |
| Acetate | oz. | — | — 1.45 |
| Benzoate | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.55 |
| Bromide | oz. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Citrated | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.00 |
| Hydrobrom, gr. eff. | lb. | .60 | — .75 |
| Hydrochlor (true salt) | oz. | 1.05 | — 1.60 |
| Salicylate | oz. | 1.10 | — 1.30 |
| Sulphate, eighths | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.60 |
| Valerate | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Calamine, Pink | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| Calamus Root, peeled | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| White, peeled and split | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Calcium Acetate, dried | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Benzoate | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Bromide | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Chloride, crude | lb. | .08 | — .15 |
| Fused | lb. | .65 | — .90 |
| Granulated | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Citrate | lb. | — | — — |
| Formate | oz. | .11 | — .12 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .18 | — .20 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.25 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.90 |
| Lactate | oz. | .15 | — .17 |
| Lactophosphate Sol. | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Nitrate | lb. | — | — .85 |
| Oxalate | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Peroxide | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.15 |
| Permanganate | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphate, Precip., pure | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Sulphite | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Sulphocarbolate | oz. | .18 | — .20 |
| Calendula Flowers | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.) | | | |
| Camphor, refined | lb. | .85½ | — .87½ |
| ¼-lb. squares | lb. | .86 | — .88½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — .92½ |
| Japanese | lb. | .86½ | — .88½ |
| Monobromated | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.70 |
| Canary Seed, Sicily | lb. | — | — — |
| Smyrna | lb. | — | — — |
| So. American | lb. | .06½ | — .08 |
| Canella Bark, powdered | lb. | .30 | — .34 |
| Cannabine Tannate | oz. | — | — — |
| Cannabis Indica Herb | lb. | 2.70 | — 3.00 |
| Cantharides, Russ, sifted | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Capsicin | oz. | .65 | — .75 |
| Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 1.75 |
| Capsicum | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Caoutchouc | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Caramel (Burnt Sugar) | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Caraway | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Carbon Disulphide | lb. | .31 | — .36 |
| Tetrachloride | lb. | .25 | — .40 |
| Cardamom, Seed bleached | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.50 |
| Decorticated | lb. | .82 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .92 | — 1.00 |
| Carmine, No. 40 | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Carsol Compound | gal. | — | — .75 |
| Cascara Amarga | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Sagrada Bark | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cascarilla Bark | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Fistula | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Cascarin | oz. | .45 | — .75 |
| Cassia, China | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Saigon, thin, select | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Catechu, Medicinal | lb. | .28 | — .35 |
| Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Caulophyllin | oz. | .35 | — .50 |
| Celery Seed | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| Ceresin, white | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Yellow | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cerium nitrate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Oxalate | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Oxide | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white | box | .50 | — .60 |
| Pink | box | .60 | — .70 |
| White, bbls. | lb. | .00¾ | — .04 |
| Chamomile Flowers, Hun. | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Roman or Belgian | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Willow, powdered | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Wood, powdered | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Cherry Laurel Leaves | lb. | .40 | — .47 |
| Chicle | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Chinoidine | oz. | .12 | — .13 |
| Chinolin, pure | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. | ea. | — | — — |
| Chloral Hydrate, cryst. | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.80 |
| Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine) | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. | oz. | .60 | — .70 |
| For Alcoholic Sol. | oz. | .60 | — .70 |
| Chromium Chloride, subl. | oz. | — | — .90 |
| Sulphate, scales | lb. | .95 | — 1.35 |
| Powd. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.40 |
| Chrysarobin | oz. | .50 | — .55 |
| Cimicifugin | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. | lb. | .32 | — .38 |
| Red | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Yellow, Calisaya | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure | oz. | .61 | — .75 |
| Bisulphate | oz. | .51 | — .65 |
| Hydrobromide | oz. | .60 | — .70 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | .60 | — .70 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .51 | — .65 |
| Sulphate | oz. | .85 | — 1.05 |
| Cinchonine, Alk. | oz. | .36 | — .41 |
| Bisulphate | oz. | .22 | — .25 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | — | — .26 |
| Sulphate | oz. | .21 | — .29 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .38 | — .40 |
| Cinnabar | lb. | 2.00 | — 3.00 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .42 | — .47 |
| Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle | lb. | — | — — |
| 3-oz. bottle | ea. | — | — .30 |
| Civet | oz. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Cloves, Zanzibar | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Penang | lb. | .42 | — .46 |
| Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) | lb. | .43 | — .48 |
| Carbonate | oz. | — | — .30 |
| Chloride | oz. | — | — .18 |
| Nitrate | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 6.00 | — 6.30 |
| Hydrochlor, crys., ozs | oz. | 5.20 | — 5.45 |
| ⅛ oz. vials | oz. | 5.40 | — 5.65 |
| Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Coca Leaves, Huanuco | lb. | — | — — |
| Truxillo | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cochineal, Honduras | lb. | .85 | — 1.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | .95 | — 1.30 |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Codeine | oz. | 10.45 | —12.95 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | 9.65 | —11.90 |
| Nitrate | oz. | 9.65 | —11.90 |
| Salicylate | oz. | 8.55 | — 8.75 |
| Phosphate | oz. | 8.50 | —10.10 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 8.85 | —10.80 |
| Cohosh Root, black | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Blue | bl. | .14 | — .19 |
| Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr. | | — | — .17 |
| Colchicum Root | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.20 |
| Seed | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.85 | — 1.95 |
| Collodion, U.S.P., 1900 | lb. | .49 | — .60 |
| Cantharidal, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.50 | —11.00 |
| Flexible, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .56 |
| Styptic, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Colocynth, select | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Pulp | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Colombo Root | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Coltsfoot Leaves | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Comfrey Root, crushed | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Condurango Bark, true | lb. | .30 | — .34 |
| Conium Leaves | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Seed | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Copaiba, S. A. | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Para | lb. | .63 | — .70 |
| Copper, Acetate, distilled | lb. | .90 | — 1.15 |
| Ammoniated | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Arsenate | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Arsenite | oz. | — | — .12 |
| Carbonate | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| Chloride, pure, cryst. | lb. | .60 | — 1.50 |
| Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.. | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Hydroxide | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Iodide | oz. | .46 | — .50 |
| Nitrate | lb. | — | — .55 |
| Oleate, 20 p.c. | oz. | — | — .23 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powdered | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Sulphate (Blue Vit.) | lb. | .16 | — .19 |
| Bbls. | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Copperas | lb. | .02 | 1-5—.04 |
| Coriander | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) | | | |
| Coto Bark | lb. | .31 | — .45 |
| Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v. | oz. | — | —27.00 |
| Cotton Root Bark | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Couch Grass (Doggrass) | | — | — — |
| Cramp Bark | lb. | .12 | — .20 |
| Coumarin | oz. | .70 | — .75 |
| Cranesbill | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Cream Tartar, powdered | lb. | .40½ | — .48 |
| Creosote, Beechwood | oz. | .20 | — .22 |
| Carbonate | oz. | — | — 2.00 |
| Phosphite | oz. | — | — — |
| Valerate | oz. | — | — 1.50 |
| Cresol U. S. P. | lb. | — | — .34 |
| Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) | oz. | .55 | — .65 |
| Cubeb Berries, sifted | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | — .78 |
| Cudbear | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Culver's Root | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Cumin Seed | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| Cyanine, 15 gr. vial | ea. | — | — |
| Cypripedin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Damiana Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Dandelion Herb | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Root | lb. | .38 | — .44 |
| Cut | lb. | .47 | — .52 |
| Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr. | | .25 | — .32 |
| Dermatol | oz. | .19 | — .26 |
| Dextrine, yellow | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| White | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Dextro-quinine | oz. | — | — .37 |
| Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl. | lb. | Nominal | |
| 1 oz. | | — | — .80 |
| Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Digalen, ½ oz. v. | vial | — | — .80 |
| Digipuratum, ½ oz. | ea. | — | — 1.70 |
| Digitalin, eighths | oz. | 10.00 | —11.00 |
| 15 gr. vials | ea. | .60 | — .65 |
| Digitalis Leaves Eng. | lb. | — | — — |
| Bulk | lb. | .60 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Pressed, ozs. | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 2.00 |
| Diogen, 16 oz. | oz. | — | — — |
| 1 oz. | oz. | — | — .37 |
| Dionin | oz. | — | —13.50 |
| Diuretin | oz. | — | — 1.75 |
| Dog Grass, cut | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| Dover's Powder | lb. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| Dragon's Blood powd. | lb. | .35 | — .65 |
| Extra | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.65 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.90 |
| Reeds | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes | gr. | — | — .17 |
| Duotol | oz. | — | — 1.50 |
| Dwarf Elder | lb. | 35 | — .40 |
| Echinacea Root | lb. | .38 | — .42 |
| Ground | lb. | .40 | — .44 |
| Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl. | | — | — — |
| 1-oz. | | — | — — |
| Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. | lb. | Nominal | |
| 1-oz. | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Elaterin | 15 grs. | — | — 2.00 |
| Elaterium | oz. | 2.00 | — 2.20 |
| Elderberries | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Flowers, pressed | lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| Juice, Sambuci | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Elm Bark, select | lb. | .28 | — .33 |
| Ground, pure | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| Emetin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | —13.00 |
| Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 1.00 |
| Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 2.75 |
| Eosine | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) | | | |
| Ergot, Russia | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Ergotin, Bonjean | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Ergotole | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Erthroxylin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 6.00 |
| Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .30 |
| Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .30 |
| Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .30 |
| Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes | ea. | — | — .35 |
| Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. | ea. | — | — .80 |
| Ether, Acetic | lb. | .55 | — .70 |
| Chloric | lb. | .60 | — .80 |
| Nitrous Conct. | lb. | .80 | — 1.10 |
| U.S.P. | lb. | .27 | — .51 |
| U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | .30 | — 36 |
| Washed | lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| Valerianic | oz. | .52 | — .62 |
| Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. | lb. | .55 | — .70 |
| Benzoate | lb. | — | — 8.00 |
| Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube. | ea. | — | — .40 |
| Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube | oz. | — | — .55 |
| Eucaine Hydrochlor. | oz. | — | — 3.50 |
| Eucalyptol, U.S.P. | oz. | .12 | — .14 |
| Eucalyptus Leaves | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Eudoxine | oz. | — | — 2.10 |
| Eugenol, U. S. P. | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| | oz. | — | — .30 |
| Euonymin (Eclec. powd.) | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| Euphorine | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Euquinine | oz. | — | — — |
| Europhen | oz. | — | — 1.80 |
| Exalgine | oz. | — | — 1.40 |
| Extract Male Fern | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Fennel Seed | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Ferripyrin (Hoechst) | oz. | — | — 1.50 |
| Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9 | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| 1 oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Flaxseed, cleaned | bbls. | — | —12.00 |
| Less | lb. | .08 | — .13 |
| Ground | lb. | .07½ | — .11 |
| Foenugreek Seed | lb. | .07 | — .10 |
| Ground | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. | lb. | — | — .50 |
| ¼ lb. c.b. inc. | lb. | — | — .20 |
| Fuller's Earth | lb. | .05 | — .08 |
| Fustic, chips | lb. | .07 | — .10 |
| Gaduol | oz. | — | — .90 |
| Galangal Root, selected | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .32 |
| Galbanum, strained | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Gambier | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Gamboge, blocky | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| Select, Pipe, bright | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| Garlic, on strings | string | .25 | — .30 |
| Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) | | | |
| Gelatin, Pink | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Gold | lb. | — | — — |
| Silver | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Gelsemin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 5.25 |
| Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 5.00 |
| Sulphate, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — — |
| Gelsemium Root | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Gentian, Root | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Ginger Root, African | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Ginger Root, Powdered | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Jamaica, bleached | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Ground | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Powdered | lb. | .34 | — .36 |
| Ginseng | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.50 |
| Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) | | | |
| Glucose | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added | lb. | .50½ | — .53 |
| in cans | lb. | .53 | — .54 |
| Less | lb. | .56 | — .60 |
| Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl. | lb. | Nominal | |
| 1 oz. | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Goa Powder | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.50 |
| Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v. | doz. | — | — 5.50 |
| Brown, ½ oz. v. | oz. | — | —12.25 |
| Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. | doz. | 2.80 | — 3.40 |
| Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol) | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.40 |
| Golden Seal Root | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Grindelia Robusta Herb | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Squarrosa | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Guaiac, Resin | lb. | .38 | — .58 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .55 |
| Wood rasped | lb. | .03 | — .06 |
| Guaiacol liquid | oz. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Carbonate | oz. | — | — 4.00 |
| Phosphite | oz. | — | — 1.75 |
| Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.) | oz. | — | — 1.60 |
| Valerianate (Geosote) | oz. | — | — 1.34 |
| Guaiaquin | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Guarana (Paullinia) | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| Gutta Percha, crude chips | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Sheet | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Helcosol | oz. | — | — 1.75 |
| Heliotropin | oz. | — | — .32 |
| Hellebore Root white powd. | lb. | .23 | — .30 |
| Helmitol | lb. | — | — — |
| Helonias Root | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Hemlock Bark crushed | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Hemlock Gum | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Hemogallol | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Hemoglobin | oz. | — | — .30 |
| Hemol | oz. | .80 | — .85 |
| Hemp Seed | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Henbane Leaves, Eng. | lb. | — | — — |
| German | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.35 | — 2.50 |
| Seed | lb. | — | — .40 |
| Henna Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Heroin, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — .42 |
| Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — .42 |
| Hexamethylenamine | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Hierra Picra | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Holocain, 1 gm. vials | ea. | — | — .35 |
| Homatropin Alk. | gr. | .40 | — .42 |
| Hydrobromide | gr. | .40 | — .50 |
| Hydrochloride | gr. | .40 | — .44 |
| Salicylate and Sulphate | gr. | .40 | — .44 |
| Honey, strained | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Hops, select (1915) | lb. | .33 | — .37 |
| Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. | lb. | .35 | — .43 |
| Horehound Leaves | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Hydracetin | oz. | — | — 2.00 |
| Hydrangea Root | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Hydrastin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Muriate (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 4.25 |
| Sulphate (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 5.00 |
| Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. | oz. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ea. | — | — .80 |
| Hydrazine Sulphate | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl. | lb. | 2.77 | — 2.83 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Sol. Technical | lb. | .15 | — .22 |
| Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. | gr. | .32 | — .37 |
| Hyoscyamin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 3.00 |
| Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials | ea. | — | — 3.75 |
| Crystal, white | gr. | .30 | — .35 |
| Hydrobromide | gr. | .16 | — .20 |
| Hypnone | oz. | — | — 2.15 |
| Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y) | oz. | — | — .85 |
| Iceland Moss | lb. | .20 | — .27 |
| Ichthalbin | oz. | — | — — |
| do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot. | | — | — 1.05 |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ichthyol | lb. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| Ichthynat | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Imogen, 1 lb. | lb. | — | — — |
| 1 oz. | oz. | — | — .30 |
| Indigo Bengal, true | | 3.75 | — 5.00 |
| Carmine, Dry | oz. | .50 | — .56 |
| Insect Powder | lb. | .38 | — .45 |
| Pure Uncol'd Dal'm | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Inulin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Iodine Resublimed | lb. | 4.70 | — 4.90 |
| Monobromide | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Monochloride | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Trichloride | oz. | — | — .95 |
| Iodipin, 10 p.c. | oz. | — | — — |
| 25 p.c. | oz. | — | — — |
| Iodoform, cryst. & powd. | lb. | 5.10 | — 5.55 |
| Deodorized | oz. | .70 | — .90 |
| Iodol | oz. | — | — — |
| Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials | oz. | — | — 3.90 |
| Ipecac Root, Carthagena | lb. | 2.60 | — 2.86 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Rio | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Irish Moss, bleached | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Irisin (Eclectic Powder) | oz. | .36 | — .45 |
| Iron, Acetate, dry | oz. | .14 | — .16 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .40 | — .50 |
| Bromide | oz. | .28 | — .30 |
| Chloride, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| and Ammonia, Sol. | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.70 |
| Quin. & Strychnine | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.35 |
| Glycerinophosphate, sol. | oz. | — | — 4.60 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Iodide | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Syrup | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Nitrate Sol., U.S.P. | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Oxalate (Ferrous) | oz. | .15 | — .17 |
| Oxide (Subcarb.) | lb. | .11 | — .18 |
| Red, Saccharated | | .45 | — .48 |
| Peptonized | lb. | — | — 3.00 |
| Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots. | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| U.S.P. Scales | lb. | .85 | — .93 |
| Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Protocarb. (Vallet's M) | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Pyrophosp., Scales Sol. | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Quevenne's (by hydrn.) | lb. | .58 | — .90 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .20 | — .30 |
| Sesquichloride | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Solution | lb. | 09 | — .15 |
| Subsulphate | lb. | .27 | — .33 |
| Solution (Monsel's) | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs. | | 2.20 | — 2.50 |
| Cryst., pure | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Dried | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Tartrate & Ammonium | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| and Potass: Scales | lb. | .95 | — 1.05 |
| Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .23 |
| Valerate | lb. | 80 | — .90 |
| Isarol, glass bots. | lb. | — | — 3.70 |
| Isinglass, Russian | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 |
| American | lb. | .90 | — 1.05 |
| Jaborandi Leaves | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Jalap Root selected | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Jamaica Dogwood | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious) | oz. | .10 | — .12 |
| Job's Tears | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Juglandin (Resinoid) | oz. | .36 | — .45 |
| Juniper Berries | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Kamala | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.20 |
| Purified | lb. | — | — — |
| Kaolin | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .72 | — .80 |
| Kola Nuts small and large | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Kousso powdered | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Lactucarium | lb. | 4.50 | — 7.50 |
| Lactophenin | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Ladies' Slipper Root | lb. | .40 | — .47 |
| Lanoline, | lb. | — | — — |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | — — |
| Lanum, "Merck" | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | — .75 |
| (See also Adeps Lanae) | | | |
| Larkspur Seed | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Powdered | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Lavender Flowers | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Extra | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Hand picked | lb. | — | — — |
| Lead Acetate (sugar) | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Carbonate Medicinal | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Chloride | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Chromate, pure fused | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Iodide, powdered | oz. | .35 | — .38 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .23 | — .35 |
| Oleate, 10 p.c. | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| Oxide, yellow, pure | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Lecithin | oz. | | — 2.00 |
| Leeches, best Swedish | ea. | .18 | — .20 |
| Lemon Peel, Ribbons | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Ground | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Lenigallol | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Levulose, cryst. | oz. | — | — — |
| Licorice, Corig. | lb. | .67 | — .70 |
| Mass | lb. | .44 | — .49 |
| Powdered | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| Root, Russian, cut | lb. | .57 | — .62 |
| Powdered | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Root, Spanish, bundles | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Powdered | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Lilacine | oz. | .75 | — .90 |
| Lime, Chlorinated, bulk | lb. | .06½ | — .11 |
| Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb. | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Litharge | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Lithium, Acetate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Benzoate | oz. | — | — 1.55 |
| Benzo-salicylate | lb. | — | — 2.85 |
| Bitartrate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Bromide | lb. | 3.80 | — 4.00 |
| Carbonate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Chloride | oz | — | — .24 |
| Citrate | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | | -- |
| Iodide | oz. | | — .58 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.15 |
| Lobelia Herb | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Lobelia Seed (cleaned) | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Powdered | lb. | .42 | — .47 |
| Lobelin (Resinoid) | oz. | .70 | — 1.10 |
| Lodestone | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| London-Purple | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .42 | — .47 |
| Lovage Root, sel., white | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Seed | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Lupulin | lb. | 1.60 | — 3.25 |
| Lycetol | oz. | — | — 4.25 |
| Lycopodium | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Mace, whole | lb. | .72 | — .80 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .33 | — .45 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — — |
| Magnesium, Benzoate | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs. | | .27 | — .29 |
| Technical | lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| 2 oz. U. S. P. | lb. | .48 | — .53 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Ponderous | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Technical | lb. | .20 | — .29 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .32 | — .33 |
| Hypophosphite, pure | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 |
| Iodide | oz. | — | — .42 |
| Lactate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Metal, Powdered | oz. | .57 | — .65 |
| Ribbon | oz. | .75 | — .95 |
| Nitrate | lb. | — | — .40 |
| Peroxide | lb. | — | — 2.15 |
| Phosphate, pure | oz. | .06 | — .08 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| Sulphate (Sal. Epsom) | lb. | .02½ | — .05 |
| C. P. Crystals | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Dried | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Malva Flowers large | lb. | — | — — |
| Blue, small | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Manaca Root | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Mandrake Root | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Manganese, Bromide | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Carbonate, cryst., med. | oz. | — | — .10 |
| Chloride, cryst. | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .32 | — .36 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.70 |
| Iodide | oz. | — | — .42 |
| Lactate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Oxide black pow'd | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Peptonized | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.50 |
| Peroxide, pure | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Sulph., pure crys. | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Manna, flake large | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Small | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Sorts | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Marjoram Leaves | lb. | .28 | — .65 |
| Mastic | lb. | .52 | — .57 |
| Matico leaves | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol) | oz. | — | — 3.50 |
| Menthol, cryst. | lb. | 3.35 | — 3.60 |
| Mercury | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.35 |
| Ammon (pure precip.) | lb. | 1.88 | — 2.03 |
| Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.) | lb. | 1.44 | — 1.54 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.39 | — 1.49 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | 1.34 | — 1.44 |
| Bromide | oz. | — | — .60 |
| Cyanide | lb. | — | — 5.00 |
| Chloride, Mild (cal'l) | lb. | 1.53 | — 1.73 |
| Iodide, green, Protf. | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.45 |
| Red, (Pre.) Biniodide | lb. | 1.76 | — 1.90 |
| Nitrate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Oxide, Red (red pre.) | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.10 |
| Yellow | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .22 | — .25 |
| Sulphate (Turp. M'l) | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.55 |
| Sulphocyanate | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Mercury with Chalk (by succussion) | oz. | .86 | — .91 |
| Mesotan (25 oz. .42) | oz. | — | — .47 |
| Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz. | oz. | — | — — |
| 1 oz. | oz. | — | — — |
| Methylene Blue | oz. | 1.10 | — 1.30 |
| Metol (developer), 16 oz. | oz. | — | — — |
| Millet Seed | lb. | .08 | — .14 |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| Morphine Diacetyl, Alk. | oz. | 9.75 | —10.00 |
| Morphine Diacetyl, Mur. | oz. | 8.85 | — 9.10 |
| Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 8.75 | — 9.00 |
| Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 10.70 | —10.85 |
| Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 8.80 | — 9.00 |
| Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 8.55 | — 8.75 |
| Meconate | oz. | — | — 9.55 |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | 7.60 | — 7.95 |
| ⅛ oz. vial | oz. | 7.90 | — 8.20 |
| Valerate, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 6.50 | — 6.60 |
| Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.60 |
| Musk Root | lb. | 2.65 | — 3.00 |
| Musk Seed | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Mustard Seed, black | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Ground | lb. | .23 | — .26 |
| White | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Ground | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Myricin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — .60 |
| Myrrh (Gum-Resin) | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Naphthalene, flake or balls. | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Naphthol, Alpha. | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Beta, resublm. | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Beta, Benzoate | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz. | ea. | — | — .25 |
| Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz. | oz. | — | — .30 |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sul. | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| Acetate | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Bromide | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Chloride | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Iodide | oz. | — | — 1.70 |
| Sulphate | lb. | — | — .27 |
| Nirvanin | oz. | — | — 3.50 |
| Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol. | oz. | — | — .20 |
| Novaspirin | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| 25-oz. lots | oz. | — | — .90 |
| Tablets, 100s | | | — 1.25 |
| Novocain | oz. | — | — — |
| Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials | ea. | — | — — |
| Nutgalls | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Nutmegs | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Extra large 80 to lb. | | .35 | — .38 |
| Nux Vomica | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Oil, Almond, bitter | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.75 |
| Without acid | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.00 |
| Almonds sweet | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.20 |
| Amber, crude, dark | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Rectified | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Angelica | oz. | 2.60 | — 2.75 |
| Aniseed, Star | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Bay | lb. | 3.15 | — 3.40 |
| Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.00 |
| Birch, Black (Betula) | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| Birch Tar Crude | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Refined | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Cade | lb. | .61 | — .70 |
| Cajuput, bottles | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Camphor | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Capsicum | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Caraway | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Cassia | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Castor, American | lb. | .16½ | — .25 |
| Cedar Leaves, pure | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Wood | lb. | .28 | — .35 |
| Celery | oz. | .85 | — .95 |
| Chaulmoogra | lb. | 2.70 | — 3.00 |
| Cherry Laurel | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Citronella | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Ceylon | lb. | .62 | — .75 |
| Cloves | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Cocoanut | lb. | .27 | — .35 |
| Cod Liver, Newfoundland | gal. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| Norwegian | gal. | 4.55 | — 4.60 |
| Bbls. | ea. | 125.00 | —128.00 |
| ½ bbls. | ea | — | — — |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oil, Copaiba, pure | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Coriander | oz. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Cottonseed, yel. & wh. | gal. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Croton | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Cubeb | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| Cumin | lb. | 4.60 | — 4.85 |
| Dill | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Erigeron, true | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .80 | —1.20 |
| Fennel Seed, pure | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.75 |
| Fusel, Crude | gal. | 4.75 | — 5.25 |
| Fusel, pure | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Gaultheria Leaf | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Geranium, Rose | lb. | 18.50 | —18.75 |
| Turkish | lb. | — | — — |
| Ginger | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Gingergrass | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Haarlem, Dutch | gross | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Sylvester's | doz. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Henbane | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| Juniper Berries | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Wood | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Lard | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.55 |
| Lavender, Mitcham | oz. | — | — — |
| Flowers | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Garden, French | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Spike | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Lemon | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 |
| Lemongrass | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Limes, expressed | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.50 |
| Distilled | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Linseed boiled | gal. | 1.01 | — 1.10 |
| Raw | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Lobelia | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Expressed | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Male Fern, Ethereal | lb. | 10.50 | —12.00 |
| Mustard, artificial | lb. | 21.00 | —22.00 |
| Essential | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Mirbane | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Musk | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Neatsfoot | gal. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Neroli, Bigarade, best | oz. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Petale, extra | oz. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Nutmeg | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans | gal. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| 3 and 6 gal. cans | gal. | 3.10 | — 3.35 |
| Malaga | gal. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Pompeian | gal. | 2.70 | — 3.00 |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Sweet | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.10 |
| Origanum | lb. | .35 | — .90 |
| Palm Lagos | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Kernel | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Paraffin, Domestic | gal. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Light | gal. | — | — — |
| Russian | gal. | — | — 3.00 |
| Patchouli | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Peach Kernels | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Peanut | gal. | .90 | — 1.15 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.90 |
| Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) | lb. | — | — — |
| Peppermint, N. Y. | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Hotchkiss | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Western | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Petit Grain | oz. | .45 | — .55 |
| Pimenta | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 |
| Pine Needles | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.70 |
| Rape Seed | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.55 |
| Rhodinol | oz. | — | — 4.00 |
| Rhodium | oz. | .30 | — .40 |
| Rose, Kissanlik | oz. | 16.00 | —18.00 |
| Artificial | oz. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Rosemary Flowers | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Trieste | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Rosin | gal. | .40 | — .76 |
| Rue, pure | oz. | .40 | — .50 |
| Sage | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Salad, Union Oil Co. | gal. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Sandalwood, English | lb. | 11.00 | —11.50 |
| Sandalwood, W. I. | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Sassafras | lb. | .80 | — .95 |
| Savin | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Spearmint, pure | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.25 |
| Sperm, winter, blchd. | gal. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Spruce | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Tansy | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Tar, U.S.P. | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Thyme, commercial | lb. | .35 | — .75 |
| Red, No. 1 | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 |
| White | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Whale | gal. | .70 | — .75 |
| Wine, Ethereal, light | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.50 |
| Heavy, true, f. grapes | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 |
| Wintergreen | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.55 | — 2.65 |
| W'wood Amer., good | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.30 |
| Ylang Ylang, true | oz. | 4.50 | — 5.50 |
| Ointment Citrine | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Iodine | | — | — 1.00 |
| Mercurial, ½ mercury | lb. | .96 | — 1.03 |
| 1-3 Mercury | lb. | .73 | — .80 |
| Zinc Oxide | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Opium (Natural) | lb. | 13.70 | —13.85 |
| Granulated | lb. | 16.00 | —16.25 |
| U. S. P. Powdered | lb. | 15.75 | —16.00 |
| Orange Flowers | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.45 |
| Peel, Curacao | lb. | .10 | — .18 |
| Orphol | oz. | — | — — |
| Orris, Florentine | lb. | .22 | — .28 |
| Select Finger | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.50 |
| Verona | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Orthoform | oz. | — | — — |
| Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl. | lb. | | Nominal |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .80 |
| Ortol Bisulphate, tubes | set | | — .50 |
| Ovaraden | oz. | — | — 1.30 |
| Ovariin | oz. | — | — 4.00 |
| Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. | lb. | | — 2.00 |
| Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 2.50 |
| Pancreatin,, U. S. P. | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Paprika pods, Hungarian | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Paraffin | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Paraform | oz. | .14 | — .18 |
| Paraldehyde U. S. P. | lb. | — | — 2.90 |
| Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl. | oz. | — | — — |
| Pareira Brava Root | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Paris Green | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Parsley Seed | lb. | .28 | — .33 |
| Patchouli Leaves | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 1.75 |
| Tannate, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | — 1.00 |
| Pellitory Root | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| Pennyroyal, Herb | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Pepper, black, clean sift | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| White | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Peppermint Herb, Germ. | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Leaves, pressed, ozs. | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Petrolatum, U.S.P., white | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Phenacetin (Bayer) | oz. | — | — — |
| do (L. & F.) | oz. | — | — 2.75 |
| Pheno-bromate | oz. | — | — 2.00 |
| Phenol-bismuth | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Phenolphthalein | oz. | 2.30 | — 2.60 |
| Phosphorus, Amorphous | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.65 |
| Photol | oz. | — | — 4.00 |
| Pichi Herb | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Pilocarpine, Alk., pure | gr. | .10 | — .12 |
| Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .10 |
| Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ea. | — | — .40 |
| Nitrate | gr. | .07 | — .08 |
| Salicylate, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .10 |
| Pink Root, true | lb. | .48 | — .52 |
| Piperidine | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Piperin | oz. | .80 | — .90 |
| Piperazine | oz. | — | — — |
| Pipsissewa Leaves | lb. | .32 | — .45 |
| Pitch, Burgundy | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Plaster, calcined | bbl. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| True, dentist's, sifted | bbl. | 2.95 | — 3.00 |
| Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials | ea. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials | ea. | 1.30 | — 1.50 |
| Pleurisy Root | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Plumbago, C.P. | oz. | .50 | — .60 |
| Podophyllin (Resin) | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.70 |
| Poke Berries | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Root | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Poppy Heads | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Seed blue (Maw) | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| White | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Potassa, Caustic, com. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| White, sticks | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.20 |
| Potassium Acetate | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Arsenate | oz. | .12 | — .15 |
| Arsenite | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .30 | — .45 |
| Bichromate | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Bicarbonate | lb. | 1.70 | — 2.00 |
| Bisulphate, cryst. | lb. | — | — .80 |
| C. P. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Bisulphite | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.30 |
| Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Borate | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Potassium Bromide | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash) | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| U. S. P. | lb. | — | — 1.45 |
| Refined (Sal Tartar) | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .71 | — .80 |
| Chlorate, gran. | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .72 | — .80 |
| Chloride, C. P. | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Citrate | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Cyanide | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Fluoride | lb. | 2.30 | — 3.00 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .27 | — .30 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.45 | — 3.60 |
| Iodate | oz. | — | — .60 |
| Lactate 75-80 p.c. | lb. | — | — 2.80 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | .20 | — .24 |
| Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9. | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.50 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .34 | — .38 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| C. P. | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Permanganate | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Pure, Powdered | lb. | 3.80 | — 4.00 |
| Phenolsulphonate | oz. | — | — .32 |
| C. P. | lb. | — | — — |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Sulphide | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.40 |
| C. P. | lb. | .90 | — 1.15 |
| Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar) | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Prickly Ash Bark | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| Berries | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Protargol | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Pulsatilla Herb | lb. | 4.20 | — 5.00 |
| Pumpkin Seed | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Pyoktanin Blue | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Pyridine | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Pyrocatechin Resublimed | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Quassia, rasped | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| Quebracho Bark | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Queen of Meadow Leaves | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Quince Seed | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Quinidine, Alk., cryst. | oz. | 1.29 | — 1.39 |
| Sulph. | oz. | .74 | — .89 |
| Quinine,, Alkaloid | oz. | 1.04 | — 1.09 |
| Acetate | oz. | 1.12 | — 1.17 |
| Bimuriate | oz. | 1.07 | — 1.14 |
| Arsenate | oz. | 1.02 | — 1.07 |
| Arsenite | oz. | 1.02 | — 1.07 |
| Benzoate | oz. | 1.03 | — 1.08 |
| Bisulphate | oz. | .56 | — .60 |
| Carbolate | oz. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Citrate | oz. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | 1.49 | — 1.54 |
| Hydrobromide | oz. | .95 | — 1.03 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | .95 | — 1.03 |
| Hypophosphite | oz. | 1.02 | — 1.07 |
| Phenolsulphonate | oz. | .78 | — .83 |
| Phosphate | oz. | .93 | — .98 |
| Lactate | oz. | 1.02 | — 1.07 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Sulphate, 100 oz. tins | oz. | .56 | — .57 |
| 5-oz. cans | oz. | .60 | — .65 |
| 1-oz. cans | oz | .65 | — .68 |
| Valerate | oz. | .97 | — 1.02 |
| Rape Seed, Eoglish | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| German | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Raspberries dried | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Red Saunders | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Rennet, powder | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Resin, common | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Good, strained, per 280 lbs. | | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Resor-Bisnol | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Resorcin, pure white | oz. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Rhamin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Rhatany Root | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl. | lb. | | — |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — |
| Rhubarb, Canton | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Clippings | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Powdered | lb. | .75 | — .95 |
| Rochelle Salt | lb. | .34 | — .44 |
| Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. | lb. | — | — — |
| 3-oz. bottle incl. | ea. | | — 75 |
| Rose Leaves, pale | lb. | .90 | — 1.20 |
| Red | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.15 |
| Rosemary Flowers | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Rosemary Leaves | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Rotten Stone | lb. | .07 | — .10 |
| Rubidium Bromide | oz. | — | — 1.75 |
| Iodide, 1 oz. v. | ea. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saccharin | oz. | — | — 1.60 |
| Saffron, Amer. (safflower) | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Spanish true Valencia | lb. | 11.50 | —12.00 |
| Sage Leaves | lb. | .22 | — .65 |
| Domestic | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Sajodin Tabs. | vial | .75 | — .90 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Salicin | oz. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Saliformin | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Salipyrin | oz. | — | — .80 |
| Salol | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.90 |
| Salophen | tube | 1.50 | — 1.80 |
| Saloquinine | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate). | | | |
| Sandalwood | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Ground | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Sandarac, Gum, clean | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Sanguinarin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Santonin | oz. | 3.05 | — 3.12 |
| Saponin crude | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut | lb. | .52 | — .58 |
| Mexican cut | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Sassafras, Pith | oz. | .18 | — .20 |
| Bark | lb. | .17 | — .22 |
| Satrapol | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Saw Palmetto Berries | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Scammony, Resin | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l | oz. | — | — 1.50 |
| Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial | ea. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ea. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Senecin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 1.50 |
| Senega Root | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Seidlitz Mixture | lb. | .27½ | — .32 |
| Senna Leaves, Alexandria | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Tinnevelly select | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Senna Pods | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle | lb. | — | — — |
| 3-oz. | oz. | — | — — |
| Sepia, True | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Serpentaria (Va. Snake root) | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Silver, Chloride | oz. | .73 | — .80 |
| Citrate | oz. | — | — 1.15 |
| Cyanide | oz. | 1.04 | — 1.10 |
| Iodide | oz. | — | — 1.19 |
| Lactate | oz. | — | — 1.00 |
| Nitrate, cryst | oz. | .55 | — .60 |
| Fused Cones | oz. | .80 | — .86 |
| Nucleinate | oz. | .60 | — .65 |
| Oxide | oz. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Simaruba, Bark of Root | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Skullcap Leaves | lb. | .32 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .29 | — .34 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Smilacin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 3.00 |
| Snakeroot, Canada | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Soap, Castile, green | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Mottled, genuine | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| White, Conti's | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Soap, soft, green | lb. | .23 | — .26 |
| Soap Tree Bark, whole | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Cut | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .24 |
| Soda, Caustic, purified, fused | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Sodium, Acetate | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Arsenate | lb. | .25 | — .60 |
| Arsenite, pure | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Benzoate | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.00 |
| Bicarbonate | lb. | .02¾ | — .06 |
| Bichromate | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| C.P., powdered | oz. | .08 | — .10 |
| Bitartrate | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Bromide | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials | ea. | — | — .55 |
| Carbon (Sal Soda) | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — 2.50 |
| C.P., cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | .13 | — .19 |
| Dried purified | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Granulated | lb. | .02½ | — .04 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .45 | — .75 |
| Chloride, C. P. | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Cinnamate | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Citrate | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Cyanide | lb. | .40 | — .55 |
| Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. | oz. | .18 | — .22 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Hyposulphite, cryst. | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Kegs, 112 lbs. | lb. | .02½ | — .03 |
| Granular | lb. | .02¾ | — .06 |
| Iodide (oz. .37—.45) | lb. | 5.15 | — 5.75 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | .14 | — .18 |
| Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb. | lb. | — | — .70 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .17 | — .30 |
| Nitrite | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Oxalate | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Perborate | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Permanganate | lb. | — | — 5.85 |
| Phenolsulphonate | lb | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Sodium Phosphate, cryst | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Pure, cryst. | lb. | .10 | — .14 |
| Recrystalized | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Dried | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Phosphomolybdate | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 |
| From Oil Wintergreen | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.50 |
| Silicate, dry | lb. | .12 | — .20 |
| Liquid | lb. | .04 | — .08 |
| Silicofluoride | oz. | — | — .15 |
| Succinate | lb. | — | — 6.50 |
| Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Pure cryst. | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Dry | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Sulphide | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Sulphite, cryst. | lb. | .12 | — .17 |
| Pure, dried (Anhydrous) | lb. | .24 | — .27 |
| Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.60 |
| Valerate | oz. | — | — .75 |
| and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) | lb. | .34 | — .44 |
| Spartein Sulph. | oz. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Spearmint Leaves, ozs. | lb. | .34 | — .38 |
| Spermaceti, cakes | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Spikenard Root | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Spruce Gum | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Extra | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.65 |
| Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. | lb. | .56 | — .64 |
| Aromatic | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Ether, comp. | lb. | — | — 1.80 |
| Nitrous, U.S.P. | lb. | .52 | — .60 |
| Spirits Turpentine | gal. | .56 | — .65 |
| Squawvine Root | lb. | .46 | — .58 |
| Squill Root, white | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Starch, iodized | lb. | — | — 4.20 |
| Stavesacre, seed | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Stillingia Root | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Storax, liquid | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Stovain, ¼ oz. | doz. | — | — 9.00 |
| ½ oz. | doz. | — | —16.00 |
| Stramonium Leaves | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| Pressed, ozs. | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Seed | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| Strontium Acetate | oz. | .10 | — .12 |
| Bromide | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Carbonate | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Chloride | lb. | .40 | — .60 |
| Iodide | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Lacate | oz. | .18 | — .22 |
| Nitrate, dry | lb. | .33 | — .40 |
| Granular, C. P. | lb. | — | — — |
| Peroxide (Hydrated) | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Strophanthus Seed, brown | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Green | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — — |
| Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz. | oz. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v | oz. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Arsenate | oz. | — | — 2.00 |
| Arsenite | oz. | — | — 2.00 |
| Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v. | oz. | — | — 3.05 |
| Hypophosphite | oz. | — | — 2.25 |
| Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v | oz. | — | — 1.95 |
| Phosphate | oz. | — | — 2.05 |
| Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v | oz. | — | — 1.65 |
| Sublamine, S. & G. | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Sugar of Milk, powdered | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| 1-lb. cartons | lb. | .36 | — .40 |
| Sulfonal, Bayer | oz. | — | — 1.35 |
| L. & F. | oz. | — | — 1.10 |
| Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.06 |
| Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P. | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Sulphothyol | lb. | — | — 3.00 |
| Sulphur Chloride | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Iodide | oz. | .35 | — .42 |
| Flowers | lb. | .04 | — .08 |
| Lac, precipitated | lb. | .48 | — .53 |
| Roll | lb. | .03 | — .06 |
| Washed | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Sumac bark | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Summer Savory Leaves | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Sunflower Seeds | lb. | .07½ | — .12 |
| Talcum, powdered | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Purified | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Tamarinds | kegs | 2.40 | — 2.50 |
| Tannalbin | oz. | — | — .85 |
| Tannoform | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Tar, Barbadoes | gal. | .95 | — 1.05 |
| No. Carolina, pt. cans | doz. | — | — .85 |
| Tartar Emetic | lb. | .65 | — .80 |
| Terebene (Optic. inact.) | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Terpinol | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Thalline sulphate | oz. | — | — 2.75 |
| Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v | ea. | — | — .35 |
| Theobromine | oz. | — | — 1.70 |
| Theocin | oz. | — | — 2.70 |
| Theophorin | oz. | — | — .75 |
| Thiosinamine | lb. | — | — — |
| 1 oz. c.v. inc. | oz. | — | — 1.20 |
| Thiocarbamide | oz. | — | — 1.60 |
| Thiocol | oz. | — | — 1.60 |
| Thyme herb | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Tl.ymol | lb. | 11.00 | —12.00 |
| Iodide, U. S. P. | lb | 11.50 | —12.50 |
| Thyroids | lb. | — | —16.00 |
| Tilia Flowers no leaves | lb. | .55 | — .65 |
| With leaves | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Tin, Chloride, pure | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Oxide pure | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Toluene | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| Tolypyrin | oz. | — | — 1.25 |
| Tormentilla Root | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Triphenin | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Tragacanth Aleppo, extra | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| Aleppo, No. 1 | lb. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.35 | — 2.75 |
| Turpentine, Chian, gen. | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Venice | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Artificial | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Turkey Corn Root | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Turmeric, powdered | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Unicorn Root, true | lb. | .28 | — .35 |
| False | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | — | — .40 |
| 1 lb. | lb. | — | — 6.00 |
| Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 | lb. | — | — 5.75 |
| 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | — | — .40 |
| Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | — | — .50 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Valerian Root, English | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Belgian | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Vanillin | oz. | .65 | — .75 |
| Vervain Root | lb. | .28 | — .35 |
| Sulphate | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Veratrum Viride, Root | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Verdigris, pow'd, pure | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Veronal | oz. | — | — 2.50 |
| Tablets, 5 gr. 10's | tube | — | — .45 |
| | 100s | — | — 3.50 |
| Vervain Root | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Violet Flowers | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Wahoo, Bark of Root | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Bark of Tree | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Walnut Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Water Pepper | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Wax, Bay | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Bees, yellow | lb. | .42 | — .50 |
| Carnauba, No 1 | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Japan | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| White Hellebore, Root | lb. | .23 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| White Pine Bark | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Whiting | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Wild Cherry Bark | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Ground | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Willow Bark, black | lb. | — | — .18 |
| White | lb. | — | — .25 |
| Wintergreen Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Winter's Bark | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist. | gal. | .73 | — .90 |
| Barrels | gal. | .58 | — .64 |
| Witch Hazel Leaves | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Wormseed (Chenopodium) | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Levant (Santonica) | lb. | .80 | — 1.00 |
| Wormwood Herb | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Xeroform | lb. | — | — — |
| Yellow Dock Root | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .40 | — .60 |
| Bromide | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Chloride, fused | lb. | .50 | — 1.00 |
| Granulated | lb. | .30 | — .55 |
| Iodide | oz. | .37 | — .44 |
| Metallic C.P. | lb. | .45 | — .90 |
| Gran., free from As. | lb. | .60 | — 1.60 |
| Hypophosphite | oz. | .22 | — .25 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | — | — — |
| Oxide, American | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Eng. Hubbuck's | lb. | .55 | — .62 |
| Peroxide | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.80 |
| Phenate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Phenosulphonate | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Permanganate | oz. | — | — .45 |
| Phosphate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Phosphide | oz. | .30 | — .40 |
| Salicylate | oz. | — | — — |
| Stearate | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Sulphate, crystals | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| C.P. | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Valerate | oz. | — | —13.00 |
| | | — | — .90 |

# Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

**Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 4 to December 11**

ACID, ACETIC—1,253 lbs., $185, Brazil; 42 lbs., $11, Guatemala; 590 lbs., $158, San Domingo; 22,822 lbs., $2,282, England; 50 lbs., $11, Panama; 55 lbs., $16, Argentina; 200 lbs., $50, Bolivia; 8,284 lbs., $807, Brazil; 493 lbs., $73, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—886 lbs., $129, Brazil; 660 lbs., $93, Venezuela; 280,000 lbs., $34,300, England; 44 lbs., $65, Brazil; 110 lbs., $17, Brazil; 100 lbs., $19, Ecuador; 207 lbs., $33, Peru; 284 lbs., $40, San Domingo.

ACID, CARBOLIC—26,330 lbs., $19,208, France; 4,584 lbs., $2,653, Spain; 10,000 lbs., $6,077, Spain; 2,175 lbs., $1,304, Russia in Europe; 100 lbs., $60, Cuba; 82 lbs., $55, Brazil; 40 lbs., $20, San Domingo.

ACID, CITRIC—1,100 lbs., $750, Greece; 10,099 lbs., $6,564, British India; 50 lbs., $33, Panama; 22 lbs., $18, San Domingo.

ACID, LACTIC—75 lbs., $129, England; 934 lbs., $279, Venezuela.

ACID, MURIATIC—30,115 lbs., $828, Cuba; 5,600 lbs., $287, Venezuela; 19,904 lbs., $873, Cuba; 380 lbs., $19, Panama.

ACID, OXALIC—2,421 lbs., $1,726, Uruguay; 10 lbs., $9, Cuba; 1,120 lbs., $650, Brazil; 395 lbs., $218, France; 966 lbs., $510, Cuba.

ACID, PICRIC—192,000 lbs., $192,000, France; 1,257,589 lbs., $1,219,385, Russia in Asia.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—385 lbs., $592, Uruguay.

ACID, SALICYLIC—3 lbs., $6, Cuba.

ACID, SULPHURIC—2,280 lbs., $125, Brazil; 1,080 lbs., $188, British India; 33 lbs., $7, Guatemala; 288 lbs., $31, Honduras; 451 lbs., $24, Cuba; 133 lbs., $9, Brazil; 1,400 lbs., $57, Hayti.

ACID, TARTARIC—1,039 lbs., $635, Cuba; 110 lbs., $82, Brazil; 929 lbs., $691, Peru; 112 lbs., $60, Costa Rica; 110 lbs., $79, San Domingo.

ALCOHOL—953,944 gallons, $237,804, France; 984 gallons, $479, Bermuda; 12,578 gallons, $3,641, France; 150 gallons, $82, Brazil; 6,599 gallons, $8,015, British West Africa; 4,979 lbs., $1,700, Port Africa.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—774 gallons, $542, New Zealand; 20 gallons, $19, Brazil; 280 gallons, $200, Jamaica.

AMMONIAC, SAL—25 lbs., $5, Danish West Indies.

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS—$2,126, Brazil; $135, Brazil; $3,042, British India; $24, San Domingo; $51, Brazil; $54, Ecuador; $301, Panama.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$3, San Domingo; $191, Brazil; $28, Brazil; $6, San Domingo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$30, Venezuela; $6,561, France.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$7,029, Panama.

ARSENIC—$1,311, Spain; $245, Brazil; $303, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$7, Spain; $26, Cuba.

BEES WAX—3,823 lbs., $1,185, Russia in Asia.

BIRCH TAR—$975, Cuba.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$8, San Domingo.

BORAX—$5,295, England; $40, Cuba; $12, Brazil; $21, Venezuela; $40, Guatemala; $28, San Domingo; $28, Brazil; $3,200, England; $44, Panama; $26, Bolivia; $40, Peru; $9, British West Indies; $290, Cuba.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—84,000 lbs., $2,130, Cuba; 27,080 lbs., $6,230, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., $75, British Honduras; 70,400 lbs., $2,400, Argentina; 44,000 lbs. $1,140, Cuba; 3,120 lbs., $90, Costa Rica; 240 lbs., $13, Honduras; 25,000 lbs., $718, Panama; 240 lbs., $14, Mexico; 1,000 lbs., $45, Bolivia; 21,378 lbs., $735, Brazil; 25,000 lbs., $716, Venezuela; 15,000 lbs., $578, Panama.

CASTOR OIL—20 gallons $27, Guatemala; 80 gallons, $115, Honduras; 494 gallons, $618, Cuba; 50 gallons, $64, Honduras; 70 gallons, $89, Costa Rica; 300 gallons, $384, Cuba; 25 gallons, $35, San Domingo.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$10, Port Africa.

CHLORINE—214,739 lbs., $41,195, Russia in Europe; 172,066 lbs., $32,974, Russia in Europe.

CHLOROFORM—$262, Greece; $22, Brazil; $15, Venezuela; $250, Iceland; $12, Guatemala; $5,872, Russia in Europe; $170, Cuba; $27, Brazil; $22, Salvador; $41, Cuba; $4, San Domingo.

COCONUT OIL—$2,435, Cuba; $78, Brazil; $616, Cuba; $1,216, Brazil; 1,826 lbs., $322, Brazil.

COCOA BUTTER—$100, Greece; $13,445, Australia; $5,300, New Zealand; $51, Peru; $124, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—15,400 lbs., $1,617, Brazil; 4,400 lbs., $539, Brazil; 55,000 lbs., $5,088, Netherlands; 10,450 lbs., $1,000, Norway.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$33, Panama; $43, Bolivia; $47, Brazil.

CREOSOTE OIL—$592, Panama.

DEXTRINE—2,243 lbs., $90, Cuba; 2,250 lbs., $100, British India; 300 lbs., $20, Venezuela.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$49,103, Spain; $4,360, England; $7,482, Brazil; $1,288, Egypt; $4,350, England; $45, Cuba; $950, Australia; $174, France; $25,000, Russia in Europe; $726, France; $2,298, Italy; $200, Venezuela; $9,639, France; $81, Cuba; $379, Brazil; $249,627, British India.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$140, Spain; $2,042, Brazil; $128, Guatemala; $1,522, Brazil; $22, Venezuela; $525, Peru

EPSOM SALTS—1,445 lbs., $62, Honduras; 60 lbs., $3, San Domingo; 4,430 lbs., $161, Australia; 1,257 lbs., $41, Brazil; 600 lbs., $26, Honduras; 2,200 lbs., $100, Argentina; 200 lbs., $9, Newfoundland; 108 lbs., $5, Ecuador; 300 lbs., $15, Jamaica; 975 lbs., $31, San Domingo.

ETHER—$19, Greece; $151, Venezuela; $17, Brazil; $2, Cuba; $8, Brazil.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—191 lbs., $116, San Domingo; 220 lbs., $108, Ecuador.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$78, Bermuda; $38, Guatemala; $799, Cuba; $3, Brazil; $140, British India; $30, Costa Rica; $179, Panama; $6, Jamaica; $24, British West Indies; $268, San Domingo.

FORMALDEHYDE—30,000 lbs., $3,000, England; 110 lbs., $23, Brazil; 20 lbs., $5, Peru.

GLUCOSE—444,461 lbs., $13,372, Greece; 295,200 lbs., $9,176, England; 1,500 lbs., $47, San Domingo; 20,340 lbs., $550, New Zealand; 57,360 lbs., $1,848, British South Africa; 8,537 lbs., $314, Newfoundland; 1,345 lbs., $45, San Domingo.

GLYCERIN—50 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $68, Honduras.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — $750, France.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$4, Bermuda; $3, Brazil; $50, Guatemala; $1,046, Cuba; $51, Newfoundland; $41, Peru; $55, Venezuela; $784, Cuba; $10, San Domingo; $90, Chile.

IODINE—$209, Brazil; $20, San Domingo.

LEAD ARSENATE—$220, South Africa.

LIME CHLORIDE—$128, Brazil; $463, Denmark; $1,620, France; $13,412, Norway; $73, Newfoundland; $133, Peru.

MENTHOL—$8, San Domingo.

OPIUM—$84, Brazil; $132, Brazil.

PALM OIL—728 lbs., $98, Brazil.

PEPPERMINT OIL—12 lbs., $33, Brazil; 480 lbs., $1,032, France.

PERFUMERY—$292, Denmark; $2,376, France; $358, England; $91, Canada; $36, Guatemala; $111, Honduras; $1,510, Panama; $74, Salvador; $338, Newfoundland; $381, British West Indies; $289, Bolivia; $259, Brazil; $96, Chile; $759, Ecuador; $200, British Guiana; $3,459, Peru; $242, Venezuela; $1,059, Australia; $638, New Zealand; $758, British West Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$8,162, England; $209, Brazil; $61, Honduras; $349, New Zealand; $149, British South Africa; $20, Port Africa; $30, Cuba; $330, Brazil; $1,540, British India; $4,211, Denmark; $253, Canada; $93, Panama; $32, Newfoundland; $10, Bolivia; $111, Chile; $16, Ecuador; $71, New Zealand; $1,592, British West Indies; $29, Jamaica; $260, Cuba; $71, Chile.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—2,359 lbs., $920, Spain; 22,400 lbs., $8,064, France; 6,000 lbs., $2,319, Brazil; 6,650 lbs., $3,500, Denmark; 16,401 lbs., $8,288, France.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—250 lbs., $137, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—330 lbs., $165, Greece; 167,600 lbs., $91,854, Russia in Europe; 1,794 lbs., $741, Brazil; 1,008 lbs., $564, British South Africa; 324,244 lbs., $175,510, Russia in Europe; 150 lbs., $85, Brazil; 112 lbs., $77, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., $1,030, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—5,345 lbs., $2,700, Brazil.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—252 lbs., $505, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—4,070 lbs., $1,015, Cuba.

QUICKSILVER—375 lbs., $270, Brazil; 75 lbs., $96, Honduras.

QUININE—$148, Guatemala; $99, Honduras; $134, Brazil; $1,118, Venezuela; $25, Panama; $113, San Domingo.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$292, Greece; $135, Spain; $2,381, England; $100, Brazil; $37, Venezuela; $5,600, England; $70, Guatemala; $48, San Domingo; $3,115, France; $87, Brazil; $1,670, France; $21, Newfoundland; $14, Chile; $10, British West Indies; $8, San Domingo.

SALOL—220 lbs., $769, Spain; 3,294 lbs., $11,170, England; 4,400 lbs., $13,970, France; 700 lbs., $2,100, Russia in Europe; 110 lbs., $375, Brazil; 30 lbs., $150, Mexico; 80 lbs., $240, Australia; 1 lb., $3, San Domingo.

SALTPETER—88,442 lbs., $24,411, Brazil; 7,400 lbs., $2,226, Brazil; 205,398 lbs., $40,364, Brazil.

SODA, ASH—336,896 lbs., $9,776, Greece; 34,637 lbs., $1,127, Brazil; 89,505 lbs., $2,864 Argentina; 109,471 lbs., $3,151, Brazil; 980,652 lbs., $30,452, Denmark; 241,925 lbs., $7,268, Norway; 4,000 lbs., $126, Cuba; 4,316 lbs., $143, Ecuador; 86,618 lbs., $2,500, Venezuela; 5,761 lbs., $185, San Domingo.

SODA, CAUSTIC—55,600 lbs., $2,335, Greece; 14,998 lbs., $450, Cuba; 2,700 lbs., $108, San Domingo; 271,542 lbs., Brazil; 6,766 lbs., $287, San Domingo; 23,438 lbs., $800, Australia; 22,428 lbs., $922, Port Africa; 1,163,700 lbs., $26,125, France; 15,525 lbs., $699, Cuba; 108,075 lbs., $4,227, Brazil; 301,518 lbs.; $13,751, British India; 97,434 lbs., $25,420, Denmark; 607,500 lbs., $14,210, France; 48,430 lbs., $2,086, Norway; 300 lbs., $89, Canada; 738 lbs., $32, Newfoundland; 24,485 lbs., $655, Argentina; 27,127 lbs., $1,184, Brazil; 480 lbs., $40, Peru; 2,300 lbs., $167, Venezuela; 21,366 lbs., $846, New Zealand; 20,000 lbs., $634, Cuba.

SODA, SAL—116,091 lbs., $3,475, Greece; 625 lbs., $7, Jamaica; 3,130 lbs., $92, Brazil; 2,451 lbs., $98, Colombia; 18,750 lbs., $185, Brazil; 1,375 lbs. $16, Panama; 379 lbs., $9, San Domingo; 750 lbs., $8, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—240 lbs., $13, Cuba; 220 lbs., $13, Brazil; 3,000 lbs., $70, Venezuela; 1,120 lbs., $25, Guatemala; 1,316 lbs., $36, Honduras; 560 lbs., $12, Jamaica; 493 lbs., $12, San Domingo; 58 lbs., $3, Cuba; 615 lbs., $18, San Domingo; 535 lbs., $15, Brazil; 762 lbs., $19, Ecuador; 4,682 lbs., $168, Venezuela; 1,232 lbs., $27, Jamaica; 2,123 lbs., $49, San Domingo.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—778 lbs., $163, Greece; 34,464 lbs., $9,528, Spain; 8,000 lbs., $1,764, France; 2,154 lbs., $506, Norway.

SODIUM CYANIDE—10,576 lbs., $2,234, Mexico.

SODIUM, HYPOSULPHITE—500 lbs., $13, Cuba.

SODIUM NITRATE—340,135 lbs., $10,392, Cuba.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—19,000 lbs., $2,665, New Zealand.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—20 lbs., $38, British West Indies; 750 lbs., $2,081, Russia in Europe; 42 lbs., $83, Argentina; 55 lbs., $74, Venezuela.

SODIUM SALTS—$7, Bermuda; $301, Argentina; $308, Brazil; $358, British India; $15, Panama; $88, Venezuela; $14, Jamaica; $29, Cuba; $119, Ecuador.

SODIUM SILICATE—27,273 lbs., $337, Cuba; 2,141 lbs., $107, England.

SODIUM SULPHATE—39,600 lbs., $1,254, England; 6,609 lbs., $198, Brazil; 39,750 lbs., $807, Chile; 551 lbs., $11, Brazil; 3,993 lbs., $58, Venezuela; 713 lbs., $12, Salvador; 110 lbs., $5, San Domingo.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—13,393 lbs., $1,200, Spain; 4,353 lbs., $113, Brazil; 1,373 lbs., $43, Guatemala.

## Exportations—*Cont'd*

SODIUM SULPHITE—200 lbs., $19, Venezuela.

SPONGES—8 lbs., $11, Guatemala; 23 lbs., $38, Honduras; 537 lbs, $504, Australia; 200 lbs, $531, Italy; 12 lbs., $23, Guatemala.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—5 tons, $169, Brazil; 1 ton, $35, Brazil; 1 ton, $36, Venezuela.

TRINITROTOLUOL—1,007,800 lbs., $1,007,800, France; 118,500 lbs., $114,944, Russia in Asia.

ZINC OXIDE—200 lbs., $25, Cuba; 4,418 lbs., $674, Brazil; 220 lbs., $29, Venezuela; 19,880 lbs., $2,178, England; 5,960 lbs., $504, San Domingo; 60,000 lbs., $8,775 France; 112 lbs. $15 Panama; 241,000 lbs., $22,000, Russia in Asia; 300 lbs., $34, San Domingo.

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

**Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 4 to December 11**

ACID—
100 barrels, cresylic, W. E. Jordan & Co., Manchester.
100 casks, cresylic, 5 drums carbolic, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
48 drums, Condensite Co., Manchester.
38 casks, cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Manchester.

ALBUMEN—
5 cases, blood, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.
30 cases, blood, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
40 cases, Grasselli Chemical Co., Liverpool.

BARK—
992 bags, Haley & Hammond, Port Natal.
322 bags, P. Ellison & Co., Port Natal.
277 bags, Frost & Cundill, Port Natal.
2,244 bags, Brown Bros. & Co., Port Natal.
9 sacks, quillay, Smith & Nessle Co., Valparaiso.
118 bags, mangrove, Carribean Agency, Sanchez.
118 bags, mangrove, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Sanchez
34 drums, chinondine, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
13 cases, R. W. Greaffe & Co., Rotterdam.
4 bags, quillay, Barker, Williams & Co., Valparaiso.

BALSAM—
4 cases, copaiba, G. J. Constable & Co., Maracaibo.
14 cases, copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.
6 cases, copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.
1 case, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
2 boxes, copaiba, American Trading Co., Cartagena.

BERRIES—
22 cases, sloe, R. F. Lang, Rotterdam.

BISMUTH METAL—
10 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.
7 cases, Chas. Pfizer & Co., London.
7 cases, Merck & Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
25 cases, A. Stallman & Co., London.

CASEIN—
60 bags, Mercantile Warehouse Co., London.
97 bags, Casein Manufacturing Co., London.

COPRA—
76 bags, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.
2,843 sacks, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Cebu.
4 bags, L. Schepp & Co., Nuevitas.
344 bags, G. Pierre & Co., Trinidad.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
56 bags, A. Mastille & Co., Marseilles.
25 straps, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

DISINFECTING FLUID—
5 drums, McKesson & Robbins, Manchester.

DIVI-DIVI—
3,641 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
28 bags, cochineal, L. A. Ransom, Liverpool.
4 bags, annatto, New York & West Indian Trading Co., Kingston.
85 seroons, indigo, South American Com'l Co., Central America.
6 cases, indigo, Harburger & Stack, Central America.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
25 cases, aniseed, Frame Leaycraft & Co., Hongkong.
4 cases, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.
3 cases, Bennett & Davis, Rotterdam.
20 cases, orange, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.
1,000 bags, paraffin, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.
20 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
14 cases, orange, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.
26 cases, orange, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
8 cases, aloe, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
54 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.

ETHYL CHLORIDE—
31 cases, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.

GUMS—
208 bags, arabic, T. M. Duche & Co., London.
6 bales, myrrh, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
17 cases, olibanum, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
200 boxes, aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
47 bundles, chicle, American Trading Co., Progresso.
31 bundles, chicle, I. Kubie & Co., Progresso.
68 bundles, chicle, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Progresso.

GLYCERIN—
100 drums, Harshaw, Fuller, Goodwin & Co., Bilbao.
5 drums, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.

HERBS—
26 bales, S. P. Penick & Co., Manchester.

HYDROSULPHITE POWDER—
5 kegs, Cheney Bros., Manchester.

IRON OXIDE—
20 casks, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

LEAVES—
15 bales, senna, A. Stallman & Co., London.
20 bales, various, A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
66 bales, thyme, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
34 bales, various, G. Amsinck & Co., Marseilles.
50 bales, belladonna, Stanley Jordon & Co., Havre.
10 bales, buchu, Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—
34 casks, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.

LEECHES—
4 cases, blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

MAGNESIUM—
50 cases, Davies, Turner & Co., Manchester.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
45 cases, drugs, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
90 cases, drugs, Julius Schmid, Havre.
3 cases, drugs, G. J. Wallan, Havre.

OILS—
803 tons, 75 cwt., cocoanut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Cebu.
100 cases, Haarlem, Eastern Drug Company, Rotterdam.
205 cases, 20 casks, peanut, Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam.
10 casks, colza, Mack-Miller Candle Co., Havre.
50 cases, cod liver, Schieffelin & Co., Christiania.
325 barrels, cod liver, Scott & Bowne, Bergen.
10 barrels, cod liver, Muth & Co., Bergen.
100 casks, creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
150 casks, creosote, W. A. Foster & Co., Manchester.
99 casks, creosote, T. D. Downing & Co., Manchester.
300 casks, creosote, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester.

OPIUM—
9 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

PERFUMERY—
31 cases, Rockhill & Vietor, Bordeaux.
27 cases, D. Wilson, Bordeaux.
69 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
60 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
3 cases, E. H. Burr, Havre.
5 cases, Lehn & Fink, Havre.
5 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
7 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
1 case, Acker, Merrall & Condit, Havre.
2 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Havre.
122 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
1 case, F. W. Woolworth & Co. ,Havre.
2 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
9 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, American Shipping Co., Bordeaux.
60 cases, Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
71 cases, Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
21 cases, Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.

PITCH—
27 casks, J. S. Lamson & Co., London.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
3,806 bags, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
6,750 pieces, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.
1,492 pieces, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Porto Borghi.
38,295 pieces, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires.

QUICKSILVER—
25 iron flasks, McKesson & Robbins, Vera Cruz.

ROOT—
422 bags, gentian, R. Fabien & Co., Bilbao.
242 bags, L. Rosen & Co., Vigo.
338 bags, canagria, P. H. Petry & Co., Vera Cruz.
3 bales, ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
5 bags, ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
5 bales, ipecac, American Trading Co., Cartagena.
146 bales, ipecac, Leon Garcia, Vera Cruz.

SEEDS—
152 bags, mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—
7 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., South Pacific.

SPICES—
25 casks, ginger, Ruyhaven Bros., Hongkong.
32 bags, pimento, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.

SPONGES—
25 bales, A. Moses & Co., Turk's Island.
2 bales, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

STORAX—
2 cases, Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.

SULPHUR—
7,600 barrels, National City Bank, Bergen.

WAX—
6 cases, carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Santos.
14 bags, bees, J. J. Julia & Co., Azua.
23 bags, bees, Muller Schall & Co., Azua.
1 bag, bees, J. J. Julia & Co., San Domingo.
2 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo.
94 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
9 bags, bees, J. J. Julia & Co., Samana.
12 bags, bees, J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez.
6 seroons, bees, J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata.
4 seroons, bees, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Cristy.
5 seroons, bees, J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Cristy.
8 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., Azua.
100 cases, animal, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Gijon.
49 bags, bees, F. E. Pardo, Havana.
24 bags, bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

## DYES SMALL PART OF COST OF TEXTILES

In explaining the small cost which the public must pay in order to assist in the building up of an Ameriacn dye industry, Dr. William Beckers of the Beckers Aniline and Chemical Company of Brooklyn last week said to the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers that the cost of the dyes is only 1 per cent of the total cost of the textiles manufactured in the United States.

"One thousand millions of dollars," he said, "is the turnover of the American textile industries, and only about $10,000,000 worth of dyestuffs enter into these textile goods or only one per cent of the cost of the goods. The small fraction of this one per cent which the American public would eventually have to pay for a few years is made up a thousandfold by the fact that later on the millions will stay in this country, instead of going to foreign countries, giving employment to thousands of highly skilled employes and laborers. Consider this fraction of one per cent as a tuition fee the American public is paying for the tutoring of our American chemists, our American dyestuff machinery concerns, and our American working men."

## NEW DYE PLANT IN QUINCY STARTS OPERATIONS

QUINCY, ILL., December 11—The new dye manufacturing plant of the Monroe Color and Chemical Company has begun operations. The company is controlled by the stockholders and officers of the Monroe Drug Company. The plant is located on a 14-acre tract near Quincy. The first unit has been completed, and in it will be manufactured direct union colors, H acid, dinitrobenzol, benzidine base, metaphenylenediamine, and other intermediates. For a time black will be the principal color manufactured. A great part of the output of the plant will be disposed of by the Monroe Drug Company under the brand of "Putnam Fadeless Dyes." The latter company says of the new project: "We have been conducting an exhaustive series of experiments for a number of months and feel confident that the products produced in the new plant will compare favorably in quality with similar materials heretofore imported from Europe."

## FEDERAL DYESTUFF STOCK OFFERED

White & Company, stock brokers, last week published a series of advertisements in the leading newspapers of New York and Philadelphia, making an offering of the common stock of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation. A limited number of shares, the advertisements stated, would be sold at $50 a share. The subscription books closed on December 11. The company is organized under the New York laws and the stock consists of 30,000 shares of preferred, par value of $100 a share, and 300,000 shares of common, no par value. Of the preferred stock 5,000 shares have been issued. The company has a new plant at Kingsport, Tenn., which is said to be producing 50,000 lbs. of products daily on which a profit is estimated of $2,000,000 yearly, or 14 per cent on the offering of common stock after all prior charges are provided for.

## PHILIPPINE PALM BRANDIES AND ALCOHOL

A special effort is being made to widen the market for Philippine alcohol products, which are obtained from various palms on the islands. The movement particularly relates to pure alcohol for medical or industrial purposes and to Philippine coco or palm brandy. Both products are being brought to the attention of Hongkong importers, and there is every reason to anticipate considerable trade in them, says the American consul at Hongkong.

The sale of Philippine alcohol in Hongkong has been increasing at an especially rapid rate and bids fair to maintain a strong if not a controlling hold on the market after the close of the war, which has made its introduction here practicable. Its chief competitor is Java alcohol. The alcohol as a rule is imported in 5-gallon tins, two tins to the case, in the same manner as gasoline and kerosene.



## AUTHORIZATIONS

Consumer's Sulphur Company Inc., Wilmington, Del.; capital, $1,500,000; sulphur, pyrites, gypsum, stone, ores, minerals, metals; representative, H. M. Keith, 17 Battery Place, New York.

E. F. Drew and Company Inc., Wilmington, Del.; capital, $350,000; oils, essences, representative, E. F. Drew, 50 Broad street, New York.

## CAPITAL INCREASES

W. and S. Job and Company, Inc., Manhattan; $15,000 to $100,000.

Home Drug Company, Chicago, Ill., increased from $10,000 to $100,000.

## IMPORT DUTIES ARE STILL BELOW NORMAL; CHANGES IN CUSTOMS LAWS ARE SUGGESTED

### Secretary of the Treasury in Report to Congress Shows That Receipts for Fiscal Year Ended June 30 Last, Were Increased by $3,399,173.42

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the receipts from customs showed an increase over the aggregate receipts for the preceding fiscal year of $3,399,173.42, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been presented to Congress. The imports for this fiscal year amounted to $2,197,883,510, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of approximately 484,000,000, and there was collected in duty $218,845.63.

The report states that "the conditions which led to the abrupt falling off in customs duties of the previous year still continue. The European conflict has involved the nations of continental Europe from which come a large part of the dutiable imports and for this reason the customs receipts have been substantially curtailed. Before the breaking out of the European war the amount of the collections indicated clearly that under normal conditions the present tariff will produce all the revenue which it was estimated to produce at the time it was drawn, and since the war the receipts under the tariff bill have been all that could be expected under the present conditions."

During the past fiscal year there was paid in drawback upon the exportation of goods manufactured wholly or in part from imported dutiable materials, the sum of $15,370,945. This is double the amount of drawback paid during the fiscal year 1915, when the amount was $7,403,686. It is stated that this increase in the amount of drawback paid follows from the increase in the industrial activities of the countries, the increase in value of the imports being in great part due to the increased importations of raw materials for manufacture in the export trade.

The Secretary states that the system for the exchange of information relating to the value and classification of imported merchandise, through what is known as the "classification and valuation reports" (C. V. R.), has been greatly improved. This is accomplished by having the various appraising officers forward daily to the appraiser at the port of New York data taken by them from invoices, price lists and catalogs received, accompanied by samples when practicable. These reports are compared with each other and with the records and data at the port of New York, and information is sent out to the various appraisers of changes in the market prices and advances in values. Any transactions indicating fraudulent undervaluations are made the subject of special investigation. This has resulted in securing an almost perfect uniformity in the valuations and classifications of the same merchandise at the various ports and furnishes added means for the detection of fraudulent undervaluations.

The Secretary, in his report, recommends the repeal of section 2857, Revised Statutes, which, in effect, requires an importer to give a bond for the production of a triplicate invoice in the event that, through a change of the destination of the merchandise, a triplicate invoice is not received at the time of entry, although the importer may be possessed of the duplicate invoice. In such cases, the triplicate invoice has been forwarded by the consul before whom it was certified to the port of destination named in the invoice. Under the regulations, when such merchandise is entered at another port, the triplicate invoice is secured from the collector of customs at the original port of destination. The statute requires the giving of unnecessary bonds by importers, and both they and the customs officers should be relieved from this red tape.

It is also recommended that sections 3038, 3039, and 3048, Revised Statutes, be repealed. These statutes prescribe the manner of the payment of drawback upon the exportation of mrchandise. Under the procedure provided, a "debenture certificate" is first issued; that certificate may be surrendered at the end of thirty days and a check given by the customs officer in payment thereof. What purpose was ever served by the procedure is problematical. At the present time no purpose appears to be served other than requiring double work in the issuance of the debenture certificate and the subsequent issuance of a check for the same transaction.

While there was a decrease in the number of entries of merchandise taken during the fiscal year 1915, there was an increase on all other customhouse transactions. The decrease in the number of consignments arriving by rail at ports on the Canadian and Mexican borders may be consolidated in one entry instead of requiring a separate entry for each consignment. This change was made for the mutual benefit of importers and of the customs officers, substituting as it does one document for the many theretofore required.

Considerable embarrassment has been caused, both to importers and to the Customs Service, by delays in the receipt of invoices and bills of lading necessary to make entry of imported merchandise. The situation has been relieved as far as possible by the Customs Service by granting extensions of time within which entries of imported merchandise are required to be made by permitting importers to open and examine cases of merchandise on the piers in order to make invoices therefor and by accepting entries without the production of bills of lading upon bonds being given for the subsequent production of such documents.

During the fiscal year the customs regulations were revised and issued as the Customs Regulations of 1915. This was the first revision of the regulations since 1908, and the work was performed by employes of the Customs Service and Customs Division detailed for the purpose, without any extra cost to the Government. This is mentioned for the reason that it has been customary in the past to have a special appropriation made by Congress for the purpose of revising these regulations. There were also prepared in the Customs Division an alphabetical index-digest of the decisions of the Treasury Department, the Board of United States General Appraisers, and the United States Court of Customs Appeals, rendered from 1908 to 1916, without any extra cost; and copy has also been prepared by employes of the naval office at New York for a revision, to January 1, 1916, of the index-digest known as "Compilation of Customs Laws and Digest of Decisions Thereunder." This was also done without any extra cost to the Government, through utilizing the services of employes whose work had been reduced to a minimum because of conditions resulting from the European war.

## RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH RUSSIA

According to cable dispatches from London, published in the daily newspapers, England has placed additional restrictions on trade with Russia, and only thirty-four commodities are now permitted to pass through the blockade which England is maintaining. Among the articles for which England will issue letters of assurance to American exporters are the following which come within the scope of the drug and chemical trade: Medicaments, thermometers, sulphur, tartaric and citric acids, dyes, varnishes, photographic plates, phosphorus, carbonate of ammonia, blue copperas, paraffin, oils, tar, wax, colophany, salt, pepper and shellac.

Letters of assurance will be granted only if the goods are consigned to the Aktiebolaget Transito, Stockholm, which arranges all Swedish transit licenses. This company must first have granted such a license and must have complete information as to the goods, gross and net weight, value, the name of the sender, the shipping line by which the consignments are to be transported, and the name and address of the consignee in Russia or Finland, together with the original bill of lading and indorsed copy.

The Swedish-American Line, the Swedish-America-Mexico Line, and the Scandinavian-American Line are named for the shipment of goods under this scheme, and five New York banks have been suggested as agents and financiers. Freight must be prepaid to the point of dishcarge in Scandinavia, and must carry an agreement that if anything interferes with its transit it may be stored, sent by a different route, or returned to the United States or one of the allied countries, always at the expense of the owners.